EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 106. EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12. 1898. TWO CENTS

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SHOWS MILES WAS RECOGNIZED.

First Plan to Land Troops Near Havana Abandoned—Presence of Cervera's Fleet Made Santiago Campaign Necessary. Reason of Locating Camps In South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger, in his reply to the questions of the war investigating commission, gave questions put to him and the answers. It was dated Washington, Oct. 6, saying in part:

1—Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war. Was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer in part—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the president's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

A plan, early in May, was partially matured to land troops at Mariel, west of Havana, preparatory for a movement upon Havana, if advisable. Owing to danger to health of troops and uncertainty of movements of Spanish troops, it was decided to camp the men in the south, for embarkation in an emergency. Medical authorities also thought this would somewhat acclimate the troops for service in Cuba.

2—When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer, in part—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast for reconnoisance. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major General Shafter, United States volunteers, was directed to move at once on the city and province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago June 6, and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there the city and the fleet could be captured within 48 hours.

(See copies of telegrams herewith attached marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.) After the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

3—Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

Answer in part—On account of the shipping facilities at that point, and its comparative short distance from Cuba.

4—Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

Answer in part—All of the early camps in the south were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the major general commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major General Lee, United States volunteers, commanding Seventh army corps. (Copy of telegram herewith attached marked I.) A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation. On the signing of the protocol they were moved to Huntsville.

5—When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898. (See copy of letter herewith marked J. to Major General Miles, United States army.)

6—Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

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Chief Quartermaster Howard is arranging the details for the movement.

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General Wood Also Reported 1,005 Cases of Sickness at Santiago.

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"Oct. 9, fever cases of all kinds, 705; total sickness, 1,005; Oct. 10, fever cases of all kinds, 690; total sickness, 1,090; deaths, 6."

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Three Tenth cavalrymen were wounded, two of them fatally. Corporal McLaughlin, Company L, Sixteenth infantry, was killed. Privates Miles, Company M, and Larkin, Company L, were seriously wounded.

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The Americans probably have replied that if, indeed, any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing the insurrectionists or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

The Spanish will doubtless also urge equities in stocks, water front betterments public buildings and perhaps war material. It is possible that this contention will receive consideration on the basis of equities between mortgagor and mortgagee.

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Agrees to Make Monthly Contributions to Promote the Cause of Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, general manager of the ways and means committee, 1044 Unity building, Chicago, is in receipt of the following letter from Colonel William J. Bryan, dated at Jacksonville, Fla.:

"MY DEAR SIR—I enclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially endorse the plan adopted by the committee, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the 'plain people'—to use Lincoln's phrase—or the 'common people'—to borrow a Bible term—we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

"The financiers can contribute large sums to the support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

"Having brought freedom to Cuba the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States.

"Yours truly,
"WM. J. BRYAN."

Wheeler Reached Huntsville.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—General Joseph Wheeler has arrived to take command of the Fourth army corps

PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

Received Great Reception on Arriving There.

WERE MANY OVATIONS ENROUTE.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., the President In a Speech Said We Can Accept No Terms of Peace Which Are Not In the Interest of Humanity.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—President McKinley and the other members of the presidential party from Washington were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by an immense crowd.

At the depot to receive the distinguished guests were King Ak Sar Ben Iv in person and the board of governors of the sir knights of Ak Sar Ben, and also the Equestrian club of South Omaha, and the presidential reception committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives. The line of carriages moved north on Tenth street and west on Farnam to Eighteenth. Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the street and in every window kept up a continuous ovation. The buildings were gorgeously decorated.

At the city hall the party alighted, and the visitors were assigned to seats on a temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of 40 floats. They then went to the places where they are to stay while in the city.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 12.—The President's journey from Chicago to the Mississippi river was marked with ovations at various stations. At De Kalb he made a short speech. At Dixon and Sterling President McKinley made no attempt to talk but occupied his time shaking hands of some of the people. At Clinton Senator Allison, Congressman Curtis and Governor Shaw and staff boarded the train.

After the cheering had subsided, President McKinley said in part:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I have no fitting words to express my appreciation of this splendid welcome. We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. (Applause.) We have abundance, have an unquestionable currency the world over and we have an unsurprssed national credit, better than it has ever been before in our history.

"We have, too, a good national conscience, and we have the courage of destiny. [Great applause.]"

Short speeches were made at other points.

The gathering of people at Cedar Rapids broke the day's record for numbers and enthusiasm.

In the course of his speech he said he went to Omaha that he "may celebrate with my fellow countrymen of the west the progress of the war thus far made, the protocol which has already been signed, and the suspension of hostilities with the hope that you and I entertain that in the final settlement the treaty may be one founded on right and justice and in the interest of humanity. (Applause.) This war, that was so speedily closed through the valor and intrepidity of our soldiers, will bring to us, I trust, blessings that are now beyond calculation. It will bring also burdens, but the American people never shirk a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization.

"We accepted war for humanity. We can accept no terms of peace which shall not be in the interest of humanity. That hostilities have ceased upon terms so satisfactory to the people of the United States is cause for congratulation and calls for the sentiments of pious gratitude to Divine Providence for these favors which He has given unto us and of appreciation of the army and navy for their brilliant victories."

Further along in his speech he spoke of the unifocation of the nation, as a development of the war. Sectional lines had been obliterated aud party differences hushed in the chorus of patriotism.

He also praised the Christian and self-sacrificing work of women during the war.

Short stops were made at Belleplain, Tama, Marshalltown and Ames, and at each point the President said a few words to the people.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Monett In New York to Prove Contempt of Ohio's Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The investigation to attempt to prove to the supreme court of the state of Ohio that the Standard Oil company is in contempt of that court was begun at the New Amsterdam hotel, this city.

Those who are conducting it are the attorney general of the state of Ohio, Frank F. Monett, and Special Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmeade, representing the supreme court of Ohio. They are assisted by E. E. Kinkead of Columbus.

Mr. Kinkead explained the case, saying: "In the case of Attorney General Monett against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio judgment was awarded by the supreme court of Ohio, debarring the company from participating or having connection with the trust. It was held that the famous Standard Oil Company agreement was void. That was in 1892. Immediately afterward the Standard Oil trust called a meeting of the certificate holders, the meeting being held in New York City, March 21, 1892. At that meeting steps were taken to dissolve the trust and liquidating trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs, so the trust maintained. It has been six years since that meeting and all of that time has been taken up in liquidating the trust."

Mr. Kinkead said that the state of Ohio spent much time in trying to get the intention of the trust. Mr. Rockefeller once consented to answer 26 questions, but no more, and the commission is here to get those questions answered by him. Mr. Kinkead claims that the Standard Oil certificates are selling today in the open market higher than they were six years ago, although the company was supposed to have dissolved.

He says that the commission has powers to examine all the books and papers of the trust. He said he expected to have as witnesses besides Mr. Rockefeller, George Rice, an Ohio oil refiner, and Virgil Kline of Cleveland, a member of the company.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

American Steel and Wire Company's Suit Against Strike Employes Up In Court.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings brought by the American Steel and Wire company against its striking employes commenced here before Judge Hammond in the United States circuit court. General Manager Baackes of the company filed an affidavit in which he denied that the American Steel and Wire company was a trust, but said on the contrary that it had active competitors.

The American company, he said, paid wages 10 to 15 per cent higher than its two strongest competitors, and he denied that the company either armed or desired it's men to be armed. The strikers, in their defense, claimed the company was a trust, and therefore, under the laws of the state, had no standing in court.

MADE FALSE AFFIDAVITS.

Two Women Sentenced to Warren County, O., Jail.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Mary Allen, of Covington, Ky., aged 69, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle company, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren county (Ohio) jail for three months.

Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail. Both were sentenced by Judge Taft, of the United States court. Both were convicted of making false affidavits in the pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew pension as a widow after she had remarried.

FOR KILLING MISSIONARIES.

One Hundred Native Chiefs Arrested In Africa—Some Convicted.

SIERRA LEONE, West coast of Africa, Oct. 12.—One hundred native chiefs have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Free Town for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwell in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

The natives burned the mission house and murdered a number of missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck of the United States Brotherhood of Christ.

DIED IN PORTO RICO.

One of the Victims From Pennsylvania and Another From Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"PONCE, Porto Rico, Oct. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths Oct. 9 and 10—Private Albert H. McCoy, Company C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, Company A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid.

"BROOKE, Major General."

Highest Peak In America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—The G. H Eldridge geological survey party is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America in Alaska, on the right of the Sushitna river. Helght more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bullshae. a word spoken in exclamation by the Indian guide.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A Grand Ball and Reception to Grand Master Thomas at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12. — The opening of the Duquesne Garden was the most important social event of the visit to Pittsburg of the Knights Templar. It was the occasion of the grand ball of conclave week and reception to Grand Master Warren La Rue Thomas.

There were 12,000 people in attendance at the ball, 1,400 taking part in the grand march.

VOLUNTEERS STARVED

Private Harwick of DuBois, Pa., Told Awful Story.

COLONEL GIBSON'S WILL EXPOSE.

Told Governor Hastings He Had a Story to Tell That Would Startle the Country — Soldiers Brought Back From Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The transport Obdam, with troops from Porto Rico, has arrived at quarantine.

Speaking to Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who went down to the Obdam on the steamer Fletcher, Colonel Gibson, of the National Relief Association, said that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starving.

"Governor," he said, after an exchange of greetings, "I have a story to tell that will startle the country."

As a result of this remark there was a conference between the commissioner and Governor Hastings, after which the governor decided to take off the Pennsylvania soldiers and have them sent to a hotel.

Ralph Harwick of DuBois, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Porto Rico. "We got there on July 28," he said, "and were landed from the transport Mobile. Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the south. The tropical climate developed the disease. Notwithstanding our weakened condition, the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement 13 Spaniards had been killed and 65 wounded.

"We deserved better treatment than got when Porto Rico had been taken. The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. When finally the men were forced to succomb to the fever and were sent to the hospitals they were treated most shamefully. Although delirious, we were forced to get out of our cots to watch some poor brave fellow dying.

Some of the men went mad under the strain. Only think of it, delirious men nursing the dying."

Harwick's story was but a sample of the complaints which were recited by the men to Governor Hastings after they had been transferred from the Oodam to the Fletcher.

Besides the members of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the Fletcher brought to this city two lieutenants and about a dozen privates of the Third immune regiment, 16 of the Thirteenth United States infantry on furlough and four members of the Fourth Ohio regiment.

James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, whose home is in Philadelphia, was so sick that he could not be removed from the transport.

Governor Hastings was reluctant to make public his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his state claimed to have received. But there was some significance in his farewell remark as the Fletcher cast loose from the Obdam. One of the soldiers aboard the transport shouted: For God's sake, Governor, don't leave us."

"I am sorry to do so, my brave fellow, but if I had my way I would take all of you with me."

ARCHBISHOPS MEET.

Catholic Dignitaries In Session—Catholic University In Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the church in America, held their opening session today.

As a preliminary to this, the board of directors of the university, made up of bishops and archbishops, began their annual meeting yesterday.

At the close of the day's session, Mgr. Conaty said the condition of the university was most satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, professor of physics, was made general secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee resigned as a member of the board of trustees, and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting of the university board will be held the second Wednesday of October, next year.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Jesse James, Jr., has been arrested in Kansas City, suspected of train robbing.

The Masonic lodge of Honolulu issued a letter advising Americans to stay away from Hawaii, as most lines of employment are overcrowded.

The National Christian Endeavor convention is to be held at Detroit from July 5 to 10.

Hon. Warner Miller said at Denver that the Nicaraugua canal would be built.

Near Washington, Ind., non-union miners prevented an attack of strikers by drawn arms.

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills

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AFTER THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Monett In New York to Prove Contempt of Ohio's Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The investigation to attempt to prove to the supreme court of the state of Ohio that the Standard Oil company is in contempt of that court was begun at the New Amsterdam hotel, this city.

Those who are conducting it are the attorney general of the state of Ohio, Frank F. Monett, and Special Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmeade, representing the supreme court of Ohio. They are assisted by E. E. Kinkead of Columbus.

Mr. Kinkead explained the case, saying: "In the case of Attorney General Monett against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio judgment was awarded by the supreme court of Ohio, debarring the company from participating or having connection with the trust. It was held that the famous Standard Oil Company agreement was void. That was in 1892. Immediately afterward the Standard Oil trust called a meeting of the certificate holders, the meeting being held in New York City, March 21, 1892. At that meeting steps were taken to dissolve the trust and liquidating trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs, so the trust maintained. It has been six years since that meeting and all of that time has been taken up in liquidating the trust."

Mr. Kinkead said that the state of Ohio spent much time in trying to get the intention of the trust. Mr. Rockefeller once consented to answer 26 questions, but no more, and the commission is here to get those questions answered by him. Mr. Kinkead claims that the Standard Oil certificates are selling today in the open market higher than they were six years ago, although the company was supposed to have dissolved.

He says that the commission has powers to examine all the books and papers of the trust. He said he expected to have as witnesses besides Mr. Rockefeller, George Rice, an Ohio oil refiner, and Virgil Kline of Cleveland, a member of the company.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

American Steel and Wire Company's Suit Against Strike Employes Up In Court.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings brought by the American Steel and Wire company against its striking employes commenced here before Judge Hammond in the United States circuit court. General Manager Baackes of the company filed an affidavit in which he denied that the American Steel and Wire company was a trust, but said on the contrary that it had active competitors.

The American company, he said, paid wages 10 to 15 per cent higher than its two strongest competitors, and he denied that the company either armed or desired it's men to be armed. The strikers, in their defense, claimed the company was a trust, and therefore, under the laws of the state, had no standina in court.

MADE FALSE AFFIDAVITS.

Two Women Sentenced to Warren County, O., Jail.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Mary Allen, of Covington, Ky., aged 69, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle company, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren county (Ohio) jail for three months.

Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail. Both were sentenced by Judge Taft, of the United States court. Both were convicted of making false affidavits in the pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew pension as a widow after she had remarried.

FOR KILLING MISSIONARIES.

One Hundred Native Chiefs Arrested In Africa—Some Convicted.

SIERRA LEONE, West coast of Africa, Oct. 12.—One hundred native chiefs have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Free Town for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwell in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

The natives burned the mission house and murdered a number of missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck of the United States Brotherhood of Christ.

DIED IN PORTO RICO.

One of the Victims From Pennsylvania and Another From Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"PONCE, Porto Rico, Oct. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths Oct. 9 and 10—Private Albert H. McCoy, Company C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, Company A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid.

"BROOKE, Major General."

Highest Peak In America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—The G. H Eldridge geological survey party is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America in Alaska, on the right of the Sushitna river. Helght more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bullshae. a word spoken in exclamation by the Indian guide.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A Grand Ball and Reception to Grand Master Thomas at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12. — The opening of the Duquesne Garden was the most important social event of the visit to Pittsburg of the Knights Templar. It was the occasion of the grand ball of conclave week and reception to Grand Master Warren La Rue Thomas.

There were 12,000 people in attendance at the ball, 1,400 taking part in the grand march.

VOLUNTEERS STARVED

Private Harwick of DuBois, Pa., Told Awful Story.

COLONEL GIBSON'S WILL EXPOSE.

Told Governor Hastings He Had a Story to Tell That Would Startle the Country — Soldiers Brought Fack From Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The transport Obdam, with troops from Porto Rico, has arrived at quarantine.

Speaking to Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who went down to the Obdam on the steamer Fletcher, Colonel Gibson, of the National Relief Association, said that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starving.

"Governor," he said, after an exchange of greetings, "I have a story to tell that will startle the country."

As a result of this remark there was a conference between the commissioner and Governor Hastings, after which the governor decided to take off the Pennsylvania soldiers and have them sent to a hotel.

Ralph Harwick of DuBois, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Porto Rico. "We got there on July 28," he said, "and were landed from the transport Mobile. Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the south. The tropical climate developed the disease. Notwithstanding our weakened condition, the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement 13 Spaniards had been killed and 65 wounded.

"We deserved better treatment than got when Porto Rico had been taken. The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. When finally the men were forced to succomb to the fever and were sent to the hospitals they were treated most shamefully. Although delirious, we were forced to get out of our cots to watch some poor brave fellow dying.

Some of the men went mad under the strain. Only think of it, delirious men nursing the dying."

Harwick's story was but a sample of the complaints which were recited by the men to Governor Hastings after they had been transferred from the Oodam to the Fletcher.

Besides the members of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the Fletcher brought to this city two lieutenants and about a dozen privates of the Third immune regiment, 16 of the Thirteenth United States infantry on furlough and four members of the Fourth Ohio regiment.

James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, whose home is in Philadelphia, was so sick that he could not be removed from the transport.

Governor Hastings was reluctant to make public his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his state claimed to have received. But there was some significance in his farewell remark as the Fletcher cast loose from the Obdam. One of the soldiers aboard the transport shouted: For God's sake, Governor, don't leave us."

"I am sorry to do so, my brave fellow, but if I had my way I would take all of you with me."

ARCHBISHOPS MEET.

Catholic Dignitaries In Session—Catholic University In Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the church in America, held their opening session today.

As a preliminary to this, the board of directors of the university, made up of bishops and archbishops, began their annual meeting yesterday.

At the close of the day's session, Mgr. Conaty said the condition of the university was most satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, professor of physics, was made general secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee resigned as a member of the board of trustees, and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting of the university board will be held the second Wednesday of October, next year.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Jesse James, Jr., has been arrested in Kansas City, suspected of train robbing.

The Masonic lodge of Honolulu issued a letter advising Americans to stay away from Hawaii, as most lines of employment are overcrowded.

The National Christian Endeavor convention is to be held at Detroit from July 5 to 10.

Hon. Warner Miller said at Denver that the Nicaraugua canal would be built.

Near Washington, Ind., non-union miners prevented an attack of strikers by drawn arms.

YOUR FEET

will look better and feel better if you put them inside our Famous Shoes.

We have shoes for ladies' and gents', all styles, at

98c.

But would rather sell you better ones, as it pays you best.

W. H. GASS,
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P. S. Repairing done neat and promptly.

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HIS ATTEMPTS TO REFORM CHINA.

Emperor's Young Tutor Incurs the Enmity of Russian Sympathizers by Teaching His Imperial Majesty Progressive Ideas—Remarkable Edicts Issued Under His Influence. His Part In the Degradation of Li Hung Chang.

Kan Yu Mei, who, according to the cablegrams, is accused of a conspiracy against the life of the emperor of China and who, it is reported, was arrested recently by the Japanese authorities, is a remarkable man, a sort of meteor in Chinese politics. He comes from Canton, but was educated in Hongkong and is thoroughly Europeanized.

Having remarkable literary attainments, he passed the highest examinations required by the government and was appointed secretary to the board of public works, which has charge of railroad concessions and similar matters of administration, so that he has been in the center of the row between Russia and England, and his sympathies and influence have been exercised in behalf of the latter country. This accounts for his escape and protection upon a British man-of-war and for the fact that his personal effects are at the British legation at Peking.

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In some way or other Mr. Kan succeeded in breaking through the seclusion that surrounds the emperor and obtained admission to his majesty's presence at all times, much to the alarm and indignation of some of the conservative old princes. He became a sort of tutor to the emperor in the study of modern affairs. It was he who read to him the life of Peter the Great and inspired him with a desire to emulate that remarkable monarch. Through him the emperor became familiar with the development of Japan and resolved that China should not be left behind its nearest neighbor in the march of progress. His majesty became so interested in two books—"The Life and Deeds of Peter the Great" and "The Reformation of Japan Since the Restoration of the Mikado"—that he had Mr. Kan read them to him twice in order to fasten their contents upon his memory. The result was that Mr. Kan's visits to the palace were often prolonged to eight hours at a time, and, of course, this excited the curiosity and the jealousy of other mandarins.

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Only those who know the condition of China can realize the sensation which this edict created. Hitherto there were no newspapers in the empire outside the treaty ports, and any one who had the nerve to criticise an official had his head cut off, while an attempt to communicate with the emperor was the most heinous of crimes.

Mr. Kan is also credited with having secured an edict for the establishment of a free school system and a number of universities at the capitals of the several provinces for instruction in modern sciences, and also the edict issued last spring requiring candidates for office to be examined as to their knowledge of modern affairs instead of the ancient classics.

Weng Tung Ho, for a quarter of a century the most powerful man at court except Prince Kung, had been the emperor's tutor and had more influence with him than any one else except the empress dowager. He was the leader of the Conservative party and undertook to resist the influence of young Mr. Kan, but met with a terrible disaster. He was stripped of his offices and honors, banished from Peking and forbidden ever to enter the gates of the city again. Several others who attempted to counteract the influence of the young Canton reformer met with a similar fate, and it is believed that he, with the assistance of Chang Yen Hoon and other members of the British faction at court, were responsible for the recent degradation of Li Hung Chang.

Mr. Kan believed that English influence was better for China than that of Russia because of the difference in their form of government and the conditions of their people. He believed also that Russia was maneuvering to annex a large portion of the Chinese territory, while Great Britain only cared for the trade. Having been educated by English teachers in an English colony, his sympathies were naturally with the British government, and he was doubtless in communication with the British minister at Peking.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BAYARD'S REPARTEE.

An Incident of the ex-Senator's Quick Wittedness In Debate.

The late Thomas F. Bayard, though absolutely destitute of the sense of humor, was quick witted in debate and given to repartee of a dignified sort. During a discussion of the Louisiana question in the senate, 20 years ago, he had a litle passage with Blaine, ending in this wise, Bayard being in the midst of a speech and having lectured Blaine on his lack of wisdom:

Blaine—Will the senator yield to me a moment?

Bayard—With pleasure.

Blaine—In regard to the senator's concern as to my wisdom, of course I will take care of that myself. The senator invited the interruption which I made by palpably misquoting what I had said.

Bayard—I accept the senator's correction.

Blaine—Then the senator comes back and gives me a monition as to lack of wisdom in making an assertion which he had put into my mouth and which had no foundation whatever in fact. That is all to which I desire to call attention.

Bayard—The senator does me justice. His lack of wisdom I shall never attempt to supply.

Next to his aristocratic descent the two things in which Mr. Bayard felt most personal pride were his fine equestrianship and his wonderful resemblance in face to George Washington. Of all open air sports he was more or less fond, but horsemanship exceeded the rest of the catalogue in his affection. He always rode a splendid animal, and the more skittish it was the better he liked it. He was very much delighted and showed his pleasure with the frankness of a schoolboy when President Arthur once complimented him on his appearance in the saddle.—New York Post.

Honors In London.

The peace commissioners must have laughed good naturedly, Senator Frye especially, when the proprietor of the Hotel Cecil, in London, thinking to do them honor, hauled up the American and Spanish flags side by side on top of his mammoth hostelry. If he had been a man of more judgment and less tact, he would have given the stars and stripes a slight advantage as to elevation, but the Americans took as a joke what he intended seriously, and everything was pleasant enough. The scene on the porch of the Cecil during the months of August and September is one of the unique sights of London, and Americans who linger abroad as late as the middle of October have often expressed the wish that it might be inclosed with glass so that they could continue to sit and watch the courtyard regardless of the chill of approaching winter. If our commissioners had not hurried on to Paris, they might have supped in the splendid Victoria hall or slept turn about in Tod Sloane's vacated apartment.—New York Press.

Song For 1898.

Let us give a place in story
To the mothers who this year
Sent their boys away to battle,
Bravely hiding every tear.

Let us give especial honor
To the mothers who today
For their soldier boys are longing,
For their coming dare not pray.

When we talk of deeds heroic,
To our heroes point with pride,
Let us not forget the mothers
Of our heroes who have died.

And today, when flags are flying,
War is ended, peace is here,
Pray that peace may reach the mothers
Who have lost their boys this year.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

MADE THEM MARRY.

How Judge Green Reformed a Tough Negro Community.

About a year ago Judge Thomas D. Green of Charleston was sent to "Ten Mile Hill," the toughest negro habitation in the south, with instructions to reform it. Every one expected to hear of his death in a week, but he not only completely cowed the inhabitants, but has, in large measure, reformed them.

One of his characteristic acts was foreshadowed by the following notice, which he posted:

"Notice is hereby given that all negroes in this district must come into court and marry. The court holds that all 'coons' look alike, and as such they must wed. Parties who do not secur marriage certificates from this court will be arrested."

This was a stunner. The negroes did not understand how to take it, but their dealings with the court convinced them that what the court said had to go. So the next morning an old man and a young woman appeared at the court and said they wanted to marry. The judge tied the knot, blessed them and told them to send others. For awhile the negroes volunteered to marry, but afterward constables had to be sent out to haul in the negro men and women who were living together without being married. Within the past four or five months Judge Green has married more than 500 couples, and still the work goes merrily on. It has got so now that "spotters" run in to tell of the "coons" who are not married, and then the constables go out and chase them into court. When the ceremony is performed, they are sent away with a warning not to have business with that court again.

It was Judge Green's own idea to reform the district by having all the negroes get married. He said it was easier to manage the place when such conditions existed, as the men would not fight for their wives as soon as they would for the women whom they just picked up casually to live with.—New York Sun.

NEEDED LUBRICATING.

Story of Theodore Roosevelt's School Day Trials.

Theodore Roosevelt was not always the fluent orator and ready extemporaneous speaker that he is today, but this is not a matter of surprise, as precocity is never a proof of greatness, although it has in many noted instances characterized those who afterward became great. Theodore Roosevelt was a wide awake, hustling youth, good at his books, but better at his sports, a lover of all outdoors and a healthy, hearty, sturdy American boy. At school he was required to write essays, deliver orations and "speak pieces" just as are all schoolboys in these modern days, and his old playmates still delight to relate how "Ted" brought the house down by his method of rendering that old stand by, "Marco Bozzaris."

Everybody knows, at least, the beginning of the stirring

At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

When young Roosevelt's turn came to speak, he arose with all confidence and began:

"At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knees"—

Then his memory failed him, and he repeated:

"Greece, her knees"—

In vain his memory stubbornly refused to work. Once more he shouted desperately:

"Greece, her knees"—

The old professor looked over his spectacles and encouragingly remarked: "Greece her knees once more, Theodore. Perhaps she'll go then."

American Divorces.

England's chancery court has refused in a recent case to recognize the validity in England of legal American divorces. A widow who applied for a dower was shown to have been married four times in eight years and to have three previous husbands still living, from whom she had been divorced. A Florida decree was selected for the test, and Mr. Justice Kekewich held that it was void in England.

A Herculean Labor.

Cleaning out the stables of King Augeas was holiday work in comparison with that which awaits France in carting away the Dreyfus litter, which may not be ended in time for the international housewarming of 1900.—New York Tribune.

Hundreds of BLANKETS for Half Value At THE BIG STORE.

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

YOUR FEET

will look better and feel better if you put them inside our Famous Shoes.

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Only those who know the condition of China can realize the sensation which this edict created. Hitherto there were no newspapers in the empire outside the treaty ports, and any one who had the nerve to criticise an official had his head cut off, while an attempt to communicate with the emperor was the most heinous of crimes.

Mr. Kan is also credited with having secured an edict for the establishment of a free school system and a number of universities at the capitals of the several provinces for instruction in modern sciences, and also the edict issued last spring requiring candidates for office to be examined as to their knowledge of modern affairs instead of the ancient classics.

Weng Tung Ho, for a quarter of a century the most powerful man at court except Prince Kung, had been the emperor's tutor and had more influence with him than any one else except the empress dowager. He was the leader of the Conservative party and undertook to resist the influence of young Mr. Kan, but met with a terrible disaster. He was stripped of his offices and honors, banished from Peking and forbidden ever to enter the gates of the city again. Several others who attempted to counteract the influence of the young Canton reformer met with a similar fate, and it is believed that he, with the assistance of Chang Yen Hoon and other members of the British faction at court, were responsible for the recent degradation of Li Hung Chang.

Mr. Kan believed that English influence was better for China than that of Russia because of the difference in their form of government and the conditions of their people. He believed also that Russia was maneuvering to annex a large portion of the Chinese territory, while Great Britain only cared for the trade. Having been educated by English teachers in an English colony, his sympathies were naturally with the British government, and he was doubtless in communication with the British minister at Peking.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BAYARD'S REPARTEE.

An Incident of the ex-Senator's Quick Wittedness In Debate.

The late Thomas F. Bayard, though absolutely destitute of the sense of humor, was quick witted in debate and given to repartee of a dignified sort. During a discussion of the Louisiana question in the senate, 20 years ago, he had a litle passage with Blaine, ending in this wise, Bayard being in the midst of a speech and having lectured Blaine on his lack of wisdom:

Blaine—Will the senator yield to me a moment?

Bayard—With pleasure.

Blaine—In regard to the senator's concern as to my wisdom, of course I will take care of that myself. The senator invited the interruption which I made by palpably misquoting what I had said.

Bayard—I accept the senator's correction.

Blaine—Then the senator comes back and gives me a monition as to lack of wisdom in making an assertion which he had put into my mouth and which had no foundation whatever in fact. That is all to which I desire to call attention.

Bayard—The senator does me justice. His lack of wisdom I shall never attempt to supply.

Next to his aristocratic descent the two things in which Mr. Bayard felt most personal pride were his fine equestrianship and his wonderful resemblance in face to George Washington. Of all open air sports he was more or less fond, but horsemanship exceeded the rest of the catalogue in his affection. He always rode a splendid animal, and the more skittish it was the better he liked it. He was very much delighted and showed his pleasure with the frankness of a schoolboy when President Arthur once complimented him on his appearance in the saddle.—New York Post.

Honors In London.

The peace commissioners must have laughed good naturedly, Senator Frye especially, when the proprietor of the Hotel Cecil, in London, thinking to do them honor, hauled up the American and Spanish flags side by side on top of his mammoth hostelry. If he had been a man of more judgment and less tact, he would have given the stars and stripes a slight advantage as to elevation, but the Americans took as a joke what he intended seriously, and everything was pleasant enough. The scene on the porch of the Cecil during the months of August and September is one of the unique sights of London, and Americans who linger abroad as late as the middle of October have often expressed the wish that it might be inclosed with glass so that they could continue to sit and watch the courtyard regardless of the chill of approaching winter. If our commissioners had not hurried on to Paris, they might have supped in the splendid Victoria hall or slept turn about in Tod Sloane's vacated apartment.—New York Press.

Song For 1898.

Let us give a place in story
To the mothers who this year
Sent their boys away to battle,
Bravely hiding every tear.

Let us give especial honor
To the mothers who today
For their soldier boys are longing,
For their coming dare not pray.

When we talk of deeds heroic,
To our heroes point with pride,
Let us not forget the mothers
Of our heroes who have died.

And today, when flags are flying,
War is ended, peace is here,
Pray that peace may reach the mothers
Who have lost their boys this year.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

MADE THEM MARRY.

How Judge Green Reformed a Tough Negro Community.

About a year ago Judge Thomas D. Green of Charleston was sent to "Ten Mile Hill," the toughest negro habitation in the south, with instructions to reform it. Every one expected to hear of his death in a week, but he not only completely cowed the inhabitants, but has, in large measure, reformed them.

One of his characteristic acts was foreshadowed by the following notice, which he posted:

"Notice is hereby given that all negroes in this district must come into court and marry. The court holds that all 'coons' look alike, and as such they must wed. Parties who do not secur marriage certificates from this court will be arrested."

This was a stunner. The negroes did not understand how to take it, but their dealings with the court convinced them that what the court said had to go. So the next morning an old man and a young woman appeared at the court and said they wanted to marry. The judge tied the knot, blessed them and told them to send others. For awhile the negroes volunteered to marry, but afterward constables had to be sent out to haul in the negro men and women who were living together without being married. Within the past four or five months Judge Green has married more than 500 couples, and still the work goes merrily on. It has got so now that "spotters" run in to tell of the "coons" who are not married, and then the constables go out and chase them into court. When the ceremony is performed, they are sent away with a warning not to have business with that court again.

It was Judge Green's own idea to reform the district by having all the negroes get married. He said it was easier to manage the place when such conditions existed, as the men would not fight for their wives as soon as they would for the women whom they just picked up casually to live with.—New York Sun.

NEEDED LUBRICATING.

Story of Theodore Roosevelt's School Day Trials.

Theodore Roosevelt was not always the fluent orator and ready extemporaneous speaker that he is today, but this is not a matter of surprise, as precocity is never a proof of greatness, although it has in many noted instances characterized those who afterward became great. Theodore Roosevelt was a wide awake, hustling youth, good at his books, but better at his sports, a lover of all outdoors and a healthy, hearty, sturdy American boy. At school he was required to write essays, deliver orations and "speak pieces" just as are all schoolboys in these modern days, and his old playmates still delight to relate how "Ted" brought the house down by his method of rendering that old stand by, "Marco Bozzaris."

Everybody knows, at least, the beginning of the stirring

At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

When young Roosevelt's turn came to speak, he arose with all confidence and began:

"At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knees"—

Then his memory failed him, and he repeated:

"Greece, her knees"—

In vain his memory stubbornly refused to work. Once more he shouted desperately:

"Greece, her knees"—

The old professor looked over his spectacles and encouragingly remarked: "Greece her knees once more, Theodore. Perhaps she'll go then."

American Divorces.

England's chancery court has refused in a recent case to recognize the validity in England of legal American divorces. A widow who applied for a dower was shown to have been married four times in eight years and to have three previous husbands still living, from whom she had been divorced. A Florida decree was selected for the test, and Mr. Justice Kekewich held that it was void in England.

A Herculean Labor.

Cleaning out the stables of King Augeas was holiday work in comparison with that which awaits France in carting away the Dreyfus litter, which may not be ended in time for the international housewarming of 1900.—New York Tribune.

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Have the Original Boss Ice Cream and the best Candies in the city.

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Dr. J. N. VODREY
DENTIST,
Room 4, Porter Building,
DIAMOND.

THE GYPSIE MEDIUM and PALMIST can be consulted on all affairs of life, tell you your name and age. Her standing challenge to other mediums of $1,000 has not been accepted by one of them, and is still open. Her power excites the wonder and admiration of even the most skeptical. This gifted lady can be consulted at 187 Fourth street. Office hours from 9 to 9 daily. Can be seen Sundays.

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Half pint cov. Tumblers, per doz	20c
Half pint plain Tumblers, per doz	20c
Extra Caps and Rubbers, per doz	20c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages	5c
New cleaned Currants, per lb	10c
New seeded Raisins, per lb	10c
New Buckwheat, 8 lb for	25c
New Corn Meal, 15 lb for	25c
New Hominy, 15 lb for	25c
Rolled Oats, 8 lb for	25c
Oat Meal, 8 lb for	25c
Fresh Ginger Snaps, per lb	5c
Fresh Butter Crackers, per lb	5c
Fresh Oyster Crackers, per lb	5c
Fresh Wine Cakes, per lb	7c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound	7c
Full size Wash Boards, each	10c
3 Tie Brooms, each	10c
17 in. Coal Hods, each	15c
Best Candles, each	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box	1c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.
We Lead,
Let Those Who Can Follow.

THAT PEKING WOMAN

INTRIGUES OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Events Which Have Led to a Woman's Supremacy In the Celestial Kingdom—Decrees of Their Imperial Majesties the Two Empresses.

It was nearly 40 years ago that the woman Tsi An, now the most powerful person in China, began the intrigues which have at length given her autocratic power. The emperor, Hien Fung, died in August, 1861, and by his will left his kingdom to his 6-year-old son, Tungche. In the following November the boy was brought to Peking. Seated with him in the carriage were Tsi Tshi, the empress dowager, and Tsi An, who had been only one of the late emperor's secondary wives.

Plots quickly followed the introduction of the infantile emperor into the palace. The two women, through Prince Kung, a brother of Hien Fung, deposed the regents. Prince Kung was given high honors in the state. He was ambitious. In a short time Tsi An had obtained co-ordinate power with Tsi Tshi, the dowager empress. She stripped Kung of his powers for the purpose of ending his ambitions. Properly humbled, he was reinstated.

In 1872 the young emperor had reached his sixteenth birthday. The empress permitted him to marry Ahluta, a Mantchoo woman. Four months later Tungche announced in an edict that the two empresses had commanded him to assume the reins of power. He soon showed that he was desirous of being emperor in fact. Therefore he degraded Prince Kung.



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The very next day their imperial majesties issued a decree restoring the fallen prince to all his former dignities. It was given out that the youthful emperor was still fractious. Rumors spread at the same time that his health was poor. On Dec. 18, 1873, an edict appeared requesting the empress dowager to take personal charge of public business. A few months afterward the emperor died.

It has always been believed that he was murdered. His death was speedily followed by that of his widow Ahluta. These deaths were entirely favorable to the personal interests of the two empresses. The empress selected as the successor Tungche Tsai Tien, a son of Prince Chung, who was proclaimed emperor under the name of Kwangsu. Kwangsu was born in 1871. He was a mere infant when declared emperor, which was a fact convenient to the two feminine intriguers.

Kwangsu married Yehhonala, the daughter of a Mantchoo general, in 1889. She still lives. Upon the celebration of the marriage Tsi An announced her retirement from active participation in public affairs. She never released one iota of her power, however, and ruled the young emperor as before.

Li Hung Chang has always been his favorite, and on more than one occasion he has saved his head. It was his removal from a seat on the tsung-li-yamen that is said to have precipitated the palace revolution which ended in the death of Kwangsu.—Chicago Chronicle.

One More Use For a Hairpin.

The statement that the power was shy on the Yarmouth electric road during the electrical storm Wednesday afternoon was incorrect. Instead a bolt of lightning had blown out the fuse to the electric lights of the car which arrived in the city at 7:30 p. m., an hour late. There were no spare fuses on board, so Superintendent Decker, always on hand and with a prompt remedy for all trouble, borrowed a common hairpin from one of the lady passengers. The lady was somewhat surprised at the request, but after granting it was much pleased to see Mr. Decker straighten out the pin and replace the burned fuse with it. Then the juice was admitted to the car and all went well.—Eastern Argus.

Why He Refused to Pay.

"One dollar, please," said the clairvoyant.

"Not much," he replied. "I'll not pay you a cent."

"Do you think I reveal the future for nothing?"

"I don't care anything about that. You told me I was to marry three times, and I don't propose to put a premium on bad news."—Chicago News.

STAR
BargainStore

DRESS GOODS.

3 pieces of the best $1 black crepon for 75c. Black crepon, new patterns, sold all over town for $1.25, our price 98c. Silk and wool black crepon, sold all over town for $1.75 and $2, our price $1.50. Colored dress goods at special low prices.

SILKS.

New style in striped silk waists patterns worth $1, for 75c a yard. Large bar silks worth $1.25 for 95c a yard. Special in black satin. All silk black satin cheap at 90c for 75c. 27 inch extra quality, all silk black satin, $1.39 value for $1 a yard.

WAISTS.

25 black satin waists, corded and made in the latest style, cheap at $5, will go for $3.98. All silk waists pleated in the front for $3.98. Our silk and satin waists at $4.98 can not be matched anywhere. Good flannelette waists for 50c. Fine plaid waists for 75c. All wool cloth waists lined all through full blouse front for 98c. Better ones for $1.25. Fine cloth waists braided $2.50 value, for $1.75. Cashmere waists in all colors, trimmed in velvet ribbon for $1.75. Velvet waists in all colors $4 value for $2.75, and many more styles in cloth, satin and silk waists which we have no room to enumerate and on which we will save you a great deal.

WRAPPERS.

25 dozen new wrappers in this week, Good wrappers with tide lining for 48c. Heavy fleeced wrappers trimmed cheap at $1 for 69c. See our lined of fleeced wrappers at 98c, $1.25 and up to $1.98, every one worth more money. A new line of calico and percale wrappers at saving prices.

TRIMMED HATS.

The greatest line in the city and we are selling lots of them. Fine velvet hats as low as $1.75 worth $2.50. Our $2.49 hats are cheap at $3.50. Our line at $2.98 are beauties and they can not be matched for less than $4 and $4.50. $5 and $6 hats for $3.49 and $3.98.

Sailors and Military Hats.

We are getting in new ones every day and we are selling lots of them. 10 dozen new hats and sailors in today. 100 boxes of new hat trimming in this week on which we can save you a good deal.

UNDERWEAR.

The greatest line of underwear for men, ladies and children at prices that will interest every economical buyer.

UMBRELLAS.

200 new umbrellas this week which we offer at prices you never got before.

Tailor Made Suits.

A nice line of roilor made suits at saving prices. Our new line of jackets is coming in every day and all we ask you is to look at our line before buying. 200 new plush, buckley and cloth capes at prices that it will surprise you. A full line of misses' and children's jackets at great saving prices.

Special In Skirts.

Twenty-five black crepon skirts $3 value for $1.98. 25 wool crepon skirts double lined worth $6 for $3.98. All silk skirts full width for $3.75. Heavy gross grain silk silk skirts $7 values for $4.98.

Special In Blankets.

100 pair of 50c blankets for 35c a pair. 100 pair of full size blankets for 44c a pair worth 75c. 50 pair alf wool blanksts for $2.49 a pair. 50 pair of 11-4 blankets in all colors, $4 values, for $2.89 a pair. Very fine blankets in white, extra size, $7 values for $4.98 a pair. Home made comforts filled with fine cotton, cheap at 2 for $1.49.

COLLARETTES.

The best line in town and our prices are fully one-third less than elsewhere.

Nice collarettes for $1.49. Collarettes with astrachan yoke and tails for $2.49. Collarettes with longtails and tails cheap at $6 for $3.98. At $4.50, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98 and $7.50 we can show you a line every one of which is worth from $2 to $4 more. Very fine collarettes in all styles up to $14.50.

Domestics and Linens.

One bale of 6c unbleached muslin for 3 7-8c. 25 pieces of 12 1-2c dark percales for 6 3-4c. 7c comfort calico for 5c. 7c all linen crash for 43-4c. 5c crash for 3 3-4c. Large size towels for 4c. 50c white table linen for 39c, and many other things on which we will save you a great deal.

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THAT PEKING WOMAN

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Events Which Have Led to a Woman's Supremacy In the Celestial Kingdom—Decrees of Their Imperial Majesties the Two Empresses.

It was nearly 40 years ago that the woman Tsi An, now the most powerful person in China, began the intrigues which have at length given her autocratic power. The emperor, Hien Fung, died in August, 1861, and by his will left his kingdom to his 6-year-old son, Tungche. In the following November the boy was brought to Peking. Seated with him in the carriage were Tsi Tshi, the empress dowager, and Tsi An, who had been only one of the late emperor's secondary wives.

Plots quickly followed the introduction of the infantile emperor into the palace. The two women, through Prince Kung, a brother of Hien Fung, deposed the regents. Prince Kung was given high honors in the state. He was ambitious. In a short time Tsi An had obtained co-ordinate power with Tsi Tshi, the dowager empress. She stripped Kung of his powers for the purpose of ending his ambitions. Properly humbled, he was reinstated.

In 1872 the young emperor had reached his sixteenth birthday. The empress permitted him to marry Ahluta, a Mantchoo woman. Four months later Tungche announced in an edict that the two empresses had commanded him to assume the reins of power. He soon showed that he was desirous of being emperor in fact. Therefore he degraded Prince Kung.



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The very next day their imperial majesties issued a decree restoring the fallen prince to all his former dignities. It was given out that the youthful emperor was still fractious. Rumors spread at the same time that his health was poor. On Dec. 18, 1873, an edict appeared requesting the empress dowager to take personal charge of public business. A few months afterward the emperor died.

It has always been believed that he was murdered. His death was speedily followed by that of his widow Ahluta. These deaths were entirely favorable to the personal interests of the two empresses. The empress selected as the successor Tungche Tsai Tien, a son of Prince Chung, who was proclaimed emperor under the name of Kwangsu. Kwangsu was born in 1871. He was a mere infant when declared emperor, which was a fact convenient to the two feminine intriguers.

Kwangsu married Yehhonala, the daughter of a Mantchoo general, in 1889. She still lives. Upon the celebration of the marriage Tsi An announced her retirement from active participation in public affairs. She never released one iota of her power, however, and ruled the young emperor as before.

Li Hung Chang has always been his favorite, and on more than one occasion he has saved his head. It was his removal from a seat on the tsung-li-yamen that is said to have precipitated the palace revolution which ended in the death of Kwangsu.—Chicago Chronicle.

One More Use For a Hairpin.

The statement that the power was shy on the Yarmouth electric road during the electrical storm Wednesday afternoon was incorrect. Instead a bolt of lightning had blown out the fuse to the electric lights of the car which arrived in the city at 7:30 p. m., an hour late. There were no spare fuses on board, so Superintendent Decker, always on hand and with a prompt remedy for all trouble, borrowed a common hairpin from one of the lady passengers. The lady was somewhat surprised at the request, but after granting it was much pleased to see Mr. Decker straighten out the pin and replace the burned fuse with it. Then the juice was admitted to the car and all went well.—Eastern Argus.

Why He Refused to Pay.

"One dollar, please," said the clairvoyant.

"Not much," he replied. "I'll not pay you a cent."

"Do you think I reveal the future for nothing?"

"I don't care anything about that. You told me I was to marry three times, and I don't propose to put a premium on bad news."—Chicago News.

STAR

BargainStore

DRESS GOODS.

3 pieces of the best $1 black crepon for 75c. Black crepon, new patterns, sold all over town for $1.25, our price 98c. Silk and wool black crepon, sold all over town for $1.75 and $2, our price $1.50. Colored dress goods at special low prices.

SILKS.

New style in striped silk waists patterns worth $1, for 75c a yard. Large bar silks worth $1.25 for 95c a yard. Special in black satin. All silk black satin cheap at 90c for 75c. 27 inch extra quality, all silk black satin, $1.39 value for $1 a yard.

WAISTS.

25 black satin waists, corded and made in the latest style, cheap at $5, will go for $3.98. All silk waists pleated in the front for $3.98. Our silk and satin waists at $4.98 can not be matched anywhere. Good flannelette waists for 50c. Fine plaid waists for 75c. All wool cloth waists lined all through full blouse front for 98c. Better ones for $1.25. Fine cloth waists braided $2.50 value, for $1.75. Cashmere waists in all colors, trimmed in velvet ribbon for $1.75. Velvet waists in all colors $4 value for $2.75, and many more styles in cloth, satin and silk waists which we have no room to enumerate and on which we will save you a great deal.

WRAPPERS.

25 dozen new wrappers in this week, Good wrappers with tide lining for 48c. Heavy fleeced wrappers trimmed cheap at $1 for 69c. See our lined of fleeced wrappers at 98c, $1.25 and up to $1.98, every one worth more money. A new line of calico and percale wrappers at saving prices.

TRIMMED HATS.

The greatest line in the city and we are selling lots of them. Fine velvet hats as low as $1.75 worth $2.50. Our $2.49 hats are cheap at $3.50. Our line at $2.98 are beauties and they can not be matched for less than $4 and $4.50. $5 and $6 hats for $3.49 and $3.98.

Sailors and Military Hats.

We are getting in new ones every day and we are selling lots of them. 10 dozen new hats and sailors in today. 100 boxes of new hat trimming in this week on which we can save you a good deal.

UNDERWEAR.

The greatest line of underwear for men, ladies and children at prices that will interest every economical buyer.

UMBRELLAS.

200 new umbrellas this week which we offer at prices you never got before.

Tailor Made Suits.

A nice line of roilor made suits at saving prices. Our new line of jackets is coming in every day and all we ask you is to look at our line before buying. 200 new plush, buckley and cloth capes at prices that it will surprise you. A full line of misses' and children's jackets at great saving prices.

Special In Skirts.

Twenty-five black crepon skirts $3 value for $1.98. 25 wool crepon skirts double lined worth $6 for $3.98. All silk skirts full width for $3.75. Heavy gross grain silk silk skirts $7 values for $4.98.

Special In Blankets.

100 pair of 50c blankets for 35c a pair. 100 pair of full size blankets for 44c a pair worth 75c. 50 pair alf wool blanksts for $2.49 a pair. 50 pair of 11-4 blankets in all colors, $4 values, for $2.89 a pair. Very fine blankets in white, extra size, $7 values for $4.98 a pair. Home made comforts filled with fine cotton, cheap at 2 for $1.49.

COLLARETTES.

The best line in town and our prices are fully one-third less than elsewhere.

Nice collarettes for $1.49. Collarettes with astrachan yoke and tails for $2.49. Collarettes with longtails and tails cheap at $6 for $3.98. At $4.50, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98 and $7.50 we can show you a line every one of which is worth from $2 to $4 more. Very fine collarettes in all styles up to $14.50.

Domcstics and Linens.

One bale of 6c unbleached muslin for 3 7-8c. 25 pieces of 12 1-2c dark percales for 6 3-4c. 7c comfort calico for 5c. 7c all linen crash for 43-4c. 5c crash for 3 3-4c. Large size towels for 4c. 50c white table linen for 39c, and many other things on which we will save you a great deal.

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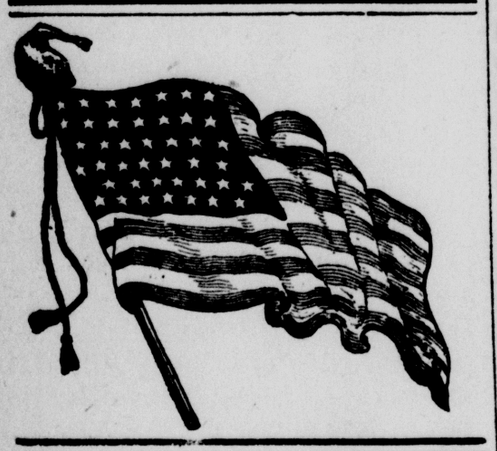
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The object of the light company is to secure a consumer that will answer their purpose in full, and so far they have been unsuccessful. Superintendent McKeehan is after another patent that may be used to advantage.

On the River.

At the wharf this morning the river registered 3.7 feet. This is a slight fall from the mark of yesterday. There has been some heavy rain at the headwaters of the Allegheny and this will cause a small rise in the Ohio. The river has now reached a packet stage but no locals will be up or down tonight.

Will Be Started Soon.

The work of repairing Accommodation alley will be commenced in the near future, and the alley will be put in first class condition for travel.

Sore Throat, whether lasting or not, depends on how soon you use **Tonsiline.**

Her Splendid Hair.

When Mrs. Norton was in the heyday of her loveliness, a very beautiful Italian woman came to London, bringing letters of introduction. Mrs. Norton asked a small party of fashionable people to meet her at dinner, among whom was Lord Normanby, a great admirer of pretty women. All the men were enchanted with the beautiful stranger and all the women rather jealous. One of her great beauties was a profusion of splendid hair, dressed in innumerable plaits. The women decided they were not all her own. Before the evening was over Lord Normanby expressed his admiration of the wonderful hair and intimated how much he should like to see it let down.

"Since you wish it, my lord," said the woman, and she forthwith unplaited one massive coil after another, while the other women looked on, devoured with envy. "I am doing for you, my lord, what I do not do for everybody," said the houri, casting up her fine eyes at the enraptured Lord Normanby from under her mantle of flowing locks. "It is three weeks now since I last undid my hair."

Which announcement in some degree consoled the English dames for their inferior locks.

Giles In the Pulpit.

The tenets of John Wesley and his disciples were eagerly embraced in Norfolk, and Giles frequently became a local preacher. One "local," Sam by name, is described as "a born teacher," though his similes often dropped to the burlesque. On one occasion he took for his text, "The wages of sin is death," and prefaced his sermon as follows:

"My fri'nds, Brother Paul tells us that the waages o' sin is death. Now, let's see wuther we kin grasp wot he maan by't. S'pose I wor tu go an du my haarwest for Mr. H. (a local farmer), an arter all the wuk wor dun go an ax Mr. T. (another farmer in the same village) fur my waages, wot du yeou think Mr. T. would saay? Sure-ly he would up and saay, 'Sam, yeou air a fule. Go an ax Mr. H. fur yer waages; yeou ha' dun yer haarwest there. Wot du yeou come an ax me fur yer waages fur?' An ef I wuk all my loife fur the daavil an go tu God fur my reward he wool saay, 'No, no, Sam; yeou go tu the daavil fur yer reward; yeou hev wuked fur him in the haarwest o' loife; he must pay yeou.'"—Westminster Gazette.

A Sufficient Diet.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef—sirloin, for instance—and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay very different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet, but meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthy diet. Such are the results of experience, and the advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—New York Ledger.

Fire and Water.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a large quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When therefore the fire can decompose the water into its simple elements, it serves as fuel to the flame.

It Was Not "Hypnotism."

W. M. Snowden, of this city, went into the office of Doctor Larkins this morning with muscular rheumatism, which had almost paralyzed his side, and had drawn his head over to one side on his shoulder. He took two treatments, three hours apart, and is almost well. He can now walk erect and turn his head in any direction. The cure was performed without medicine.

Double Time.

The potteries in the city are very busy at the present time, and many of the decorating departments are running double time.

Bad Roads.

The country roads leading out of the city are in miserable condition, and it will be but a short time until they are almost impassible if the rain continues.

At the Grand.

Tommy Shearer and his company played "Little Miss Military" to a large audience last night. Tonight they will present "A Waif of the Mines."

A Wedding.

A marriage license was issued today to John Wade and Nola Allison. The parties reside in this city.

BENDHEIM'S.



Boys' and Girls' Wear-well Shoes are the best $1.50 a pair.

Don't fail to see our Men's Fall and Winter Shoes at $3, 3.50. 4.

They are Bargains.

A PURCHASER

Of our shoes cannot fail to note their fine points. We fit the foot, as it should be fitted, have the manufacturer use material that is durable and back them with our guarantee. Our styles are new, up to date and our prices are reasonable. They represent a combination of style, beauty, durability and comfort that cannot be surpassed by anyone anywhere, and our low prices makes every one of them a bargain.

No matter what sort of shoe you want, you ought to come here for them, because we'll save you money and you are more likely to find here what you want than any where else.

Yours for good shoes,

Reasonably Priced.

BENDHEIM'S.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

SHORT NAME CABINET.

The President Seems to Prefer Men With Monosyllables.

Probably many people have noticed the remarkable preponderance of short names among the president's chief advisers. It is so marked that it strikes me as rather odd. Was there ever a man with a three lettered name in the cabinet before? I cannot say positively that there never was, but I have searched quite a bit without finding one, and President McKinley not only has had two, but has made the change from Day to Hay with positively the least expenditure of alphabetical characters ever known in a like case.

The secretary ad interim, Adee, who held the fort between Hay and Day, has but four letters, while the first assistant secretary, Moore, who resigned with Day to go to Paris, is also a monosyllabist. As the cabinet is now made up, six of the eight—Hay, Gage, Long, Bliss, Smith and Griggs—have monosyllabic names, while the two dissyllabists, Alger and Wilson, have names about as short as dissyllables could well be.

Then look at the names of the members of the peace commission—Day, Frye, Reid, Gray, Davis—four are monosyllables, and the five have only 20 letters among them. I suppose there isn't the slightest significance in this juxtaposition of remarkably short names; nevertheless its oddity ought to attract attention.—Washington Cor. Buffalo Express.

Cristobal Colon's Cat.

A prisoner of war who refused to be interviewed was seen at the offices of the United States Express company in New York the other day, en route to the United States supply station, St. Josephs, Mich., where he will be put in custody of Lloyd Clark, a relative of Captain Clark of the Oregon. The following notice was found pasted on the prisoner's personal effects:

"To Good Americans—Treat me kindly and give me food, as I am a prisoner of war from the Cristobal Colon, being forwarded by my captors, the crew of the Oregon, to the gallant commander, Captain Clark, whose brave efforts forced the Colon to surrender July 3, 1898." The prisoner's name was Mr. Thomas Cat. He was a handsome specimen, having a silver gray coat, with tiger stripes, and showed no effects of having passed through the horrors of war, although very much incomunicado.—New York Sun.

The officers of a leading London hospital believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating.

Physical Endurance.

It should be impressed upon all young persons that during life each member of the body, in the very act of living, produces poison to itself, notes a writer in Popular Science Monthly. When this poison accumulates faster than it can be eliminated, which always occurs unless the muscle has an interval of rest, then will come fatigue, which is only another expression for toxic infection. If the muscle is given an interval of rest, so that the cell can give off its waste product to keep pace with the new productions, the muscle will then liberate energy for a long time. This latter condition is what we call endurance.

The power and endurance of the human machine is limited according to our understanding of the above facts, and also our recognition of its slowness in getting started. Like any other ponderous and intricate machine, the body requires time to get in harmonious working order. The brain, nerves, heart and skeletal muscles must be given some warning of the work they are expected collectively to perform. Ignorance of this fact has broken down many a young man who aspired to honors on the cinder path.

The necessity of getting all the parts of the body slowly in working order is well understood by trainers and jockeys on the race track, as is evidenced by the preliminary "warming up" they give their horses, although it is doubtful if the trainers could give any physiologic reason for this custom.

Smiled In Death's Face.

Surely pathos could go no further than this. A little girl was killed by the engine of a passing train in south Queensland, Australia. Said the driver: "I saw the little child on the track, and the sight was one that almost made my heart stop beating. She was sitting down playing, it appeared, with the stones. She was not old enough to understand the position she was in. When I blew the whistle, the little tot just turned around, and as the engine drew near her she looked up at me and smiled."—Melbourne Age.

Hundreds of

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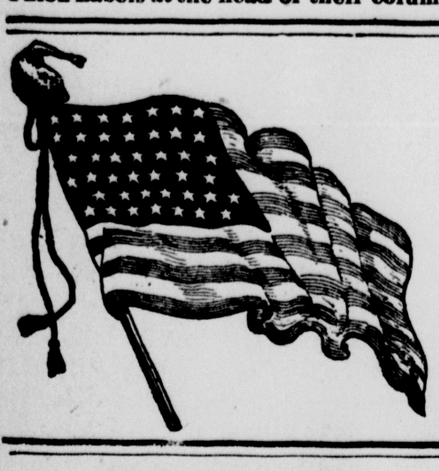
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The object of the light company is to secure a consumer that will answer their purpose in full, and so far they have been unsuccessful. Superintendent McKeehan is after another patent that may be used to advantage.

On the River.

At the wharf this morning the river registered 3.7 feet. This is a slight fall from the mark of yesterday. There has been some heavy rain at the headwaters of the Allegheny and this will cause a small rise in the Ohio. The river has now reached a packet stage but no locals will be up or down tonight.

Will Be Started Soon.

The work of repairing Accommodation alley will be commenced in the near future, and the alley will be put in first class condition for travel.

Sore Throat, whether lasting or not, depends on how soon you use **Tonsiline.**

Her Splendid Hair.

When Mrs. Norton was in the heyday of her loveliness, a very beautiful Italian woman came to London, bringing letters of introduction. Mrs. Norton asked a small party of fashionable people to meet her at dinner, among whom was Lord Normanby, a great admirer of pretty women. All the men were enchanted with the beautiful stranger and all the women rather jealous. One of her great beauties was a profusion of splendid hair, dressed in innumerable plaits. The women decided they were not all her own. Before the evening was over Lord Normanby expressed his admiration of the wonderful hair and intimated how much he should like to see it let down.

"Since you wish it, my lord," said the woman, and she forthwith unplaited one massive coil after another, while the other women looked on, devoured with envy. "I am doing for you, my lord, what I do not do for everybody," said the houri, casting up her fine eyes at the enraptured Lord Normanby from under her mantle of flowing locks. "It is three weeks now since I last undid my hair."

Which announcement in some degree consoled the English dames for their inferior locks.

Giles In the Pulpit.

The tenets of John Wesley and his disciples were eagerly embraced in Norfolk, and Giles frequently became a local preacher. One "local," Sam by name, is described as "a born teacher," though his similes often dropped to the burlesque. On one occasion he took for his text, "The wages of sin is death," and prefaced his sermon as follows:

"My fri'nds, Brother Paul tells us that the waages o' sin is death. Now, let's see wuther we kin grasp wot he maan by't. S'pose I wor tu go an du my haarwest for Mr. H. (a local farmer), an arter all the wuk wor dun go an ax Mr. T. (another farmer in the same village) fur my waages, wot du yeou think Mr. T. would saay? Sure-ly he would up and saay, 'Sam, yeou air a fule. Go an ax Mr. H. fur yer waages; yeou ha' dun yer haarwest there. Wot du yeou come an ax me fur yer waages fur?' An ef I wuk all my loife fur the daavil an go tu God fur my reward he wool saay, 'No, no, Sam; yeou go tu the daavil fur yer reward; yeou hev wuked fur him in the haarwest o' loife; he must pay yeou.'"—Westminster Gazette.

A Sufficient Diet.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef—sirloin, for instance—and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay very different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet, but meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthy diet. Such are the results of experience, and the advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—New York Ledger.

Fire and Water.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a large quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When therefore the fire can decompose the water into its simple elements, it serves as fuel to the flame.

It Was Not "Hypnotism."

W. M. Snowden, of this city, went into the office of Doctor Larkins this morning with muscular rheumatism, which had almost paralyzed his side, and had drawn his head over to one side on his shoulder. He took two treatments, three hours apart, and is almost well. He can now walk erect and turn his head in any direction. The cure was performed without medicine.

Double Time.

The potteries in the city are very busy at the present time, and many of the decorating departments are running double time.

Bad Roads.

The country roads leading out of the city are in miserable condition, and it will be but a short time until they are almost impassible if the rain continues.

At the Grand.

Tommy Shearer and his company played "Little Miss Military" to a large audience last night. Tonight they will present "A Waif of the Mines."

A Wedding.

A marriage license was issued today to John Wade and Nola Allison. The parties reside in this city.

BENDHEIM'S.

Boys' and Girls' Wear-well Shoes are the best $1.50 a pair.



Don't fail to see our Men's Fall and Winter Shoes at $3, 3.50. 4. They are Bargains.

A PURCHASER

Of our shoes cannot fail to note their fine points. We fit the foot, as it should be fitted, have the manufacturer use material that is durable and back them with our guarantee. Our styles are new, up to date and our prices are reasonable. They represent a combination of style, beauty, durability and comfort that cannot be surpassed by anyone anywhere, and our low prices makes every one of them a bargain.

No matter what sort of shoe you want, you ought to come here for them, because we'll save you money and you are more likely to find here what you want than any where else.

Yours for good shoes,

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WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

SHORT NAME CABINET.

The President Seems to Prefer Men With Monosyllables.

Probably many people have noticed the remarkable preponderance of short names among the president's chief advisers. It is so marked that it strikes me as rather odd. Was there ever a man with a three lettered name in the cabinet before? I cannot say positively that there never was, but I have searched quite a bit without finding one, and President McKinley not only has had two, but has made the change from Day to Hay with positively the least expenditure of alphabetical characters ever known in a like case.

The secretary ad interim, Adee, who held the fort between Hay and Day, has but four letters, while the first assistant secretary, Moore, who resigned with Day to go to Paris, is also a monosyllabist. As the cabinet is now made up, six of the eight—Hay, Gage, Long, Bliss, Smith and Griggs—have monosyllabic names, while the two dissyllabists, Alger and Wilson, have names about as short as dissyllables could well be.

Then look at the names of the members of the peace commission—Day, Frye, Reid, Gray, Davis—four are monosyllables, and the five have only 20 letters among them. I suppose there isn't the slightest significance in this juxtaposition of remarkably short names; nevertheless its oddity ought to attract attention.—Washington Cor. Buffalo Express.

Cristobal Colon's Cat.

A prisoner of war who refused to be interviewed was seen at the offices of the United States Express company in New York the other day, en route to the United States supply station, St. Josephs, Mich., where he will be put in custody of Lloyd Clark, a relative of Captain Clark of the Oregon. The following notice was found pasted on the prisoner's personal effects:

"To Good Americans—Treat me kindly and give me food, as I am a prisoner of war from the Cristobal Colon, being forwarded by my captors, the crew of the Oregon, to the gallant commander, Captain Clark, whose brave efforts forced the Colon to surrender July 3, 1898." The prisoner's name was Mr. Thomas Cat. He was a handsome specimen, having a silver gray coat, with tiger stripes, and showed no effects of having passed through the horrors of war, although very much incomunicado.—New York Sun.

The officers of a leading London hospital believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating.

Physical Endurance.

It should be impressed upon all young persons that during life each member of the body, in the very act of living, produces poison to itself, notes a writer in Popular Science Monthly. When this poison accumulates faster than it can be eliminated, which always occurs unless the muscle has an interval of rest, then will come fatigue, which is only another expression for toxic infection. If the muscle is given an interval of rest, so that the cell can give off its waste product to keep pace with the new productions, the muscle will then liberate energy for a long time. This latter condition is what we call endurance.

The power and endurance of the human machine is limited according to our understanding of the above facts, and also our recognition of its slowness in getting started. Like any other ponderous and intricate machine, the body requires time to get in harmonious working order. The brain, nerves, heart and skeletal muscles must be given some warning of the work they are expected collectively to perform. Ignorance of this fact has broken down many a young man who aspired to honors on the cinder path.

The necessity of getting all the parts of the body slowly in working order is well understood by trainers and jockeys on the race track, as is evidenced by the preliminary "warming up" they give their horses, although it is doubtful if the trainers could give any physiologic reason for this custom.

Smiled In Death's Face.

Surely pathos could go no further than this. A little girl was killed by the engine of a passing train in south Queensland, Australia. Said the driver: "I saw the little child on the track, and the sight was one that almost made my heart stop beating. She was sitting down playing, it appeared, with the stones. She was not old enough to understand the position she was in. When I blew the whistle, the little tot just turned around, and as the engine drew near her she looked up at me and smiled."—Melbourne Age.

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If you want 4 or 6 pairs alike you can't get them out of this lot.

If you want a single Blanket, or 2 or 3 single ones, or one or two pairs alike, you can get them, and at one-half the value.

They go at

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2,00 $2.25

APIECE.

Worth $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $5.00. and $6.00.

Our Blanket Bargains the past month have been great, but they're nothing compared with these.

Sale closes Oct. 22d.

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If you want a single Blanket, or 2 or 3 single ones, or one or two pairs alike, you can get them, and at one-half the value.

They go at

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2,00 $2.25

APIECE.

Worth $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $5.00. and $6.00.

Our Blanket Bargains the past month have been great, but they're nothing compared with these.

Sale closes Oct. 22d.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE.

WEBSTER IN NEW YORK

The Plucky Soldier Arrives From Porto Rico.

HE WILL SOON BE AT HOME

Numbered Among the Sick In Dispatches, But Wires Home That He Is Well—Has Been With the Fourth Ohio Since the War Began.

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"That's a very good girl, Betty," said John Scott, pocketing the coin, "and when you find the other you can keep it for your trouble." And the prudent brothers went with light hearts to the play and so eventually to the bench and the woolsack.

Fish In Icebound Waters.

Fish do not breathe air, but the life supporting constituent of air—oxygen gas—which is soluble in water to the extent of three volumes in 100 at ordinary temperatures and four in 100 at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, where it is separated from the blood only by a very thin membrane, through which the gas is able to pass.

Fish in icebound rivers have to depend entirely upon this store of oxygen for their respiration, and if it becomes exhausted they are suffocated, just as we should be if deprived of oxygen.

It rarely happens, however, that any considerable area of water is entirely covered with ice, especially in the case of rivers. Holes and cracks are almost sure to occur here and there, by which the oxygen of the air can reach the water and become dissolved in it. During a long frost fish may always be found congregated beneath air holes in large numbers. They are there to breathe.—Exchange.

Bananas In Typhoid Fever.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery of St. Louis maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin.

Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and, this being the case, solid foods or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances are to be avoided as dangerous.

But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—American Druggist.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric, he usually has more or less money. When he is poor, a man is simply odd. —Boston Transcript.

Merely a Hard Frost.

It would not be accurate to say that the meeting of Admiral Cervera and the Spanish minister of marine made no ice.—Detroit Free Press.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

While he is about the work of lifting the sunken wrecks off Santiago Hobson might give the Merrimac a boost.—Detroit Journal.

When Nuts Are Ripe.

A crisp wind flitting the gold leaves down
From the whimpering beeches' glimmering heights,
The gilt sun tanning the walnuts brown
And tinting the woods with scarlet lights,
The metallic rasp of the squirrel's call,
The blue jay's scream in the maples, then
A swish and thud as the ripe nuts fall,
And we laugh with the glee of "nutting again."

Then it's over the hills when the day is new,
And the hoar frost gleams on the wayside grass,
And the webs in the hazel drip with dew
And bar the path where the cattle pass;
The ways are wet to the eager feet
That romp in a race to the nutting ground,
But the bypaths dry ere the nutters meet
Where the treasures of tree and bush are found.

Then it's over the hills when the daylight wanes
And the heart is light from the happy quest
Of the burden that cheers while its glad weight pains
Till the muscles thrill for the joy of rest,
So we watch the gold and the red grow bright
And echo the squirrel's gay call when
The hoar frost gleams in the autumn light,
And we dream of the pleasure of "nutting again."

—Chicago Record.

PARTY PLEDGES.

Record Never Before Made by a Political Party

IN SAME PERIOD OF TIME.

The Republican Platform of 1896 and How Its Declarations Have Been Respected and Its Promises Carried Out.

Never before in the history of American politics have party pledges been so quickly fulfilled and so completely kept as those have of the national Republican platform of 1896 by that party. Never before were measures advocated so soon enacted into law or evils complained of so promptly removed. On this matter the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says:

Pledges Kept.

In the platform adopted at its last national convention the Republican party pledged itself to a speedy restoration of a protective tariff. In spite of the free silver "balance of power" in the senate it passed such a law, and in a briefer space of time than had marked the passage of a tariff law in any other administration in the history of the government. If it was not as thoroughly a protectitve law as would have been passed if the senate had been safely Republican, it was as much an improvement on the Democratic Wilson bill as the free trade and free silver obstructionists in the senate would permit. The latter deserve no credit for the passage of the law, for they only consented to a more protective measure than the Wilson law because they hoped and believed it would be a failure.

As to Reciprocity.

In its national platform the Republican party said: "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension." It has undone the work the Democracy did, and nations that want trade favors from the United States can secure them in the only right way—by extending reciprocal favors in return.

The platform pledged the party "unreservedly for sound money" and the maintenance of all our silver and paper money at parity with gold. The pledge has been kept. The passage of desirable financial measures has been out of the question on account of the present construction of the senate, but the bulwark of a Republican house and sound money administration has been an effective barrier against the credit raiders, and has restored financial confidence at home and abroad.

A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

The platform declared for a vigorous foreign policy. In this plank it declared that "the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." The Hawaiian Islands are now possessed by the United States, and no other power has been or will be permitted to interfere with them.

To Free Cuba.

The platform's strong plank respecting the Cuban troubles was practically a pledge to free Cuba from the rule of Spain. The pledge has been kept. The completion of the program marking the end of Spanish authority in the island is now but a matter of detail.

A Strong Navy.

The platform declared that "the peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influences among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility; we therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defense." That policy, often handicapped before by Democratic opposition, has been continued. The administration responds courteously and approvingly to the czar's disarmament suggestion, and will be represented at the international conference on that subject, but in the meantime no chances are being taken—the provision of more adequate naval defenses goes on.

All the rest of the policies favored in the national platform have been promoted in proportion to the time and opportunity afforded to do so; and this has been the case to a remarkable degree, considering the extent to which the impending war engrossed the attention of congress, in common with the rest of the country. It is a splendid record, and one which every Republican should take particular satisfaction in indorsing at the coming election. The national strength of the party should not only be maintained, but increased. That is to be done only by supporting the straight Republican ticket. It is no time to experiment, locally or otherwise, with the opposition's pleas and promises. Remember what Lincoln said concerning the folly of "swapping horses while crossing a stream."

Cheap Trips.

Persons contemplating business or pleasure trips to the northwest, west or southwest may arrange for an enjoyable journey at low fare by communicating with J. K. Dillon, district pasenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, No. 360 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. He represents the short lines to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, the gateways to the northwest, west and southwest. Daily through train service from Pittsburg, and from western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio points. The Pennsylvania is the only system of railways having a double route between Pittsburg and Chicago. Tell Mr. Dillon where you wish to go, and he will cheerfully furnish full information about special low rates and quick through time. *

Good Chance to Visit the East.

Persons going to Pittsburg over Pennsylvania lines on cheap tickets to be sold via that route Oct. 8 to 13, inclusive, account Knights Templar conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate excursion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania route, by depositing excursion tickets with joint agent after reaching Pittsburg. Full and particular information furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. *

—W. A. Weaver, of Washington street, spent the day in Salineville.

Hundreds of
BLANKETS
For Half Value
At
THE BIG STORE.
Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	235 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM	
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30	
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25	
Beaver..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30	
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34	
Industry..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44	
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48	
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55	
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05	
Wellsville..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45		
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		12 50		
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55		
Hammondsville "	8 01	.....		f1 03		
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06		
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27		
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05		
Alliance..... ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30		
Alliance..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35		
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10		
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30		
Cleveland.....ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30		
Wellsville.....lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10	
Port Homer..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....	
Empire..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21	
Elliottsville..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23	
Toronto..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28	
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....	
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Mingo Jc..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53	
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01	
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10	
Portland..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16	
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21	
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 32	7 52	12 28	
Bridgeport..... "	9 40	4 50	8 45	7 58	12 35	
Bellaire.....ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM	338 PM	360 PM	48 PM	
Bellaire.....lv.	†4 45	†9 00	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45	
Bridgeport..... "	4 53	9 09	4 54	1 10	2 53	
Martins Ferry... "	5 01	9 15	5 02	1 16	3 05	
Yorkville..... "	f5 10	.....	5 12	.....	f3 17	
Portland..... "	5 15	9 28	5 19	1 28	3 22	
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33	5 24	.....	3 30	
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41	5 34	1 42	3 42	
Mingo Jc..... "	5 35	9 48	5 41	1 50	3 50	
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	3 59	
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 56	5 50	1 58	f4 15	
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12	.....	.....	f4 20	
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17	6 11	2 19	4 24	
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 19	.....	.....	f4 27	
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27	6 21	2 27	4 37	
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31	.....	.....	4 44	
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37	6 33	.....	4 50	
Wellsville Shop.. "	6 31	10 42	6 38	.....	4 56	
Wellsville.....ar.	6 35	10 50	6 41	2 45	5 00	
Wellsville.....lv.	7 42			3 05		
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46			.....		
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52			.....		
Hammondsville "	8 01			.....		
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Vanport..... "	7 34	11 40	.....	3 53	f4 35	
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Rochester..... "	7 50	11 50	7 42	4 12	4 45	
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40	8 30	5 10	5 40	
	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM	

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 336 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday.

*Daily. | Meals.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

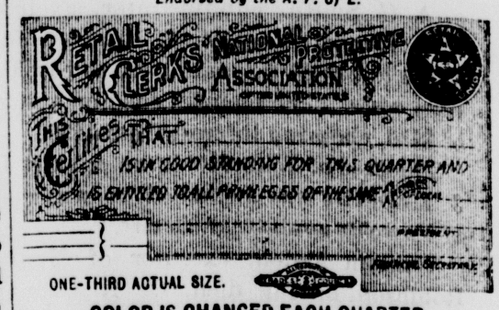
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



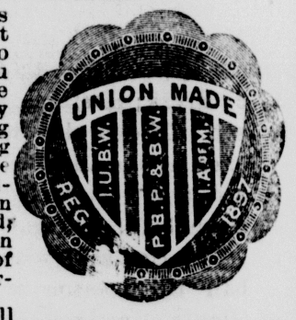
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

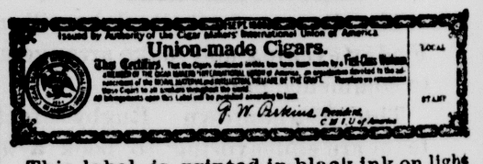
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

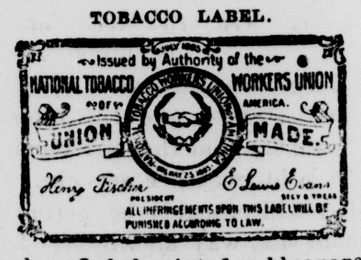
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



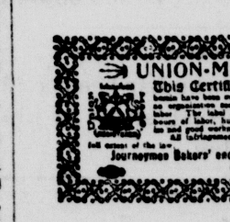
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



Paid Up Stock

and Running Stock are now being issued by

The Potters' Building and Savings Company.

☞ Any amouut desired.

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HE WILL SOON BE AT HOME

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Fish In Icebound Waters.

Fish do not breathe air, but the life supporting constituent of air—oxygen gas—which is soluble in water to the extent of three volumes in 100 at ordinary temperatures and four in 100 at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, where it is separated from the blood only by a very thin membrane, through which the gas is able to pass.

Fish in icebound rivers have to depend entirely upon this store of oxygen for their respiration, and if it becomes exhausted they are suffocated, just as we should be if deprived of oxygen.

It rarely happens, however, that any considerable area of water is entirely covered with ice, especially in the case of rivers. Holes and cracks are almost sure to occur here and there, by which the oxygen of the air can reach the water and become dissolved in it. During a long frost fish may always be found congregated beneath air holes in large numbers. They are there to breathe.—Exchange.

Bananas In Typhoid Fever.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery of St. Louis maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin.

Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and, this being the case, solid foods or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances are to be avoided as dangerous.

But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—American Druggist.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric, he usually has more or less money. When he is poor, a man is simply odd.—Boston Transcript.

Merely a Hard Frost.

It would not be accurate to say that the meeting of Admiral Cervera and the Spanish minister of marine made no ice.—Detroit Free Press.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

While he is about the work of lifting the sunken wrecks off Santiago Hobson might give the Merrimac a boost.—Detroit Journal.

When Nuts Are Ripe.

A crisp wind flitting the gold leaves down
From the whimpering beeches' glimmering heights,
The gilt sun tanning the walnuts brown
And tinting the woods with scarlet lights,
The metallic rasp of the squirrel's call,
The blue jay's scream in the maples, then
A swish and thud as the ripe nuts fall,
And we laugh with the glee of "nutting again."

Then it's over the hills when the day is new,
And the hoar frost gleams on the wayside grass,
And the webs in the hazel drip with dew
And bar the path where the cattle pass;
The ways are wet to the eager feet
That romp in a race to the nutting ground,
But the bypaths dry ere the nutters meet
Where the treasures of tree and bush are found.

Then it's over the hills when the daylight wanes
And the heart is light from the happy quest
Of the burden that cheers while its glad weight pains
Till the muscles thrill for the joy of rest,
So we watch the gold and the red grow bright
And echo the squirrel's gay call when
The hoar frost gleams in the autumn light,
And we dream of the pleasure of "nutting again."

—Chicago Record.

PARTY PLEDGES.

Record Never Before Made by a Political Party

IN SAME PERIOD OF TIME.

The Republican Platform of 1896 and How Its Declarations Have Been Respected and Its Promises Carried Out.

Never before in the history of American politics have party pledges been so quickly fulfilled and so completely kept as those have of the national Republican platform of 1896 by that party. Never before were measures advocated so soon enacted into law or evils complained of so promptly removed. On this matter the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says:

Pledges Kept.

In the platform adopted at its last national convention the Republican party pledged itself to a speedy restoration of a protective tariff. In spite of the free silver "balance of power" in the senate it passed such a law, and in a briefer space of time than had marked the passage of a tariff law in any other administration in the history of the government. If it was not as thoroughly a protectitve law as would have been passed if the senate had been safely Republican, it was as much an improvement on the Democratic Wilson bill as the free trade and free silver obstructionists in the senate would permit. The latter deserve no credit for the passage of the law, for they only consented to a more protective measure than the Wilson law because they hoped and believed it would be a failure.

As to Reciprocity.

In its national platform the Republican party said: "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension." It has undone the work the Democracy did, and nations that want trade favors from the United States can secure them in the only right way—by extending reciprocal favors in return.

The platform pledged the party "unreservedly for sound money" and the maintenance of all our silver and paper money at parity with gold. The pledge has been kept. The passage of desirable financial measures has been out of the question on account of the present construction of the senate, but the bulwark of a Republican house and sound money administration has been an effective barrier against the credit raiders, and has restored financial confidence at home and abroad.

A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

The platform declared for a vigorous foreign policy. In this plank it declared that "the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." The Hawaiian Islands are now possessed by the United States, and no other power has been or will be permitted to interfere with them.

To Free Cuba.

The platform's strong plank respecting the Cuban troubles was practically a pledge to free Cuba from the rule of Spain. The pledge has been kept. The completion of the program marking the end of Spanish authority in the island is now but a matter of detail.

A Strong Navy.

The platform declared that "the peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influences among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility; we therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defense." That policy, often handicapped before by Democratic opposition, has been continued. The administration responds courteously and approvingly to the czar's disarmament suggestion, and will be represented at the international conference on that subject, but in the meantime no chances are being taken—the provision of more adequate naval defenses goes on.

All the rest of the policies favored in the national platform have been promoted in proportion to the time and opportunity afforded to do so; and this has been the case to a remarkable degree, considering the extent to which the impending war engrossed the attention of congress, in common with the rest of the country. It is a splendid record, and one which every Republican should take particular satisfaction in indorsing at the coming election. The national strength of the party should not only be maintained, but increased. That is to be done only by supporting the straight Republican ticket. It is no time to experiment, locally or otherwise, with the opposition's pleas and promises. Remember what Lincoln said concerning the folly of "swapping horses while crossing a stream."

Cheap Trips.

Persons contemplating business or pleasure trips to the northwest, west or southwest may arrange for an enjoyable journey at low fare by communicating with J. K. Dillon, district pasenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, No. 360 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. He represents the short lines to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, the gateways to the northwest, west and southwest. Daily through train service from Pittsburg, and from western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio points. The Pennsylvania is the only system of railways having a double route between Pittsburg and Chicago. Tell Mr. Dillon where you wish to go, and he will cheerfully furnish full information about special low rates and quick through time. *

Good Chance to Visit the East.

Persons going to Pittsburg over Pennsylvania lines on cheap tickets to be sold via that route Oct. 8 to 13, inclusive, account Knights Templar conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate excursion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania route, by depositing excursion tickets with joint agent after reaching Pittsburg. Full and particular information furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. *

—W. A. Weaver, of Washington street, spent the day in Salineville.

Hundreds of
BLANKETS
For Half Value
At
THE BIG STORE.
Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Schedule of Passenger Trains-Central Time

Westward.	335 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM	
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30	
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25	
Beaver..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30	
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34	
Industry..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44	
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48	
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55	
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05	
Wellsville..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15	
Wellsville ..... lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45		
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		12 50		
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55		
Hammondsville "	8 01			f1 03		
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06		
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27		
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05		
Alliance..... ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30		
Alliance..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35		
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10		
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30		
Cleveland..... ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30		
Wellsville..... lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10	
Port Homer..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....	
Empire..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21	
Elliottsville..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23	
Toronto..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28	
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....	
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Mingo Jc..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53	
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01	
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10	
Portland..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16	
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	f8 20	7 37	12 21	
Martins Ferry..... "	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28	
Bridgeport..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	7 58	12 35	
Bellaire..... ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Eastward.	340 AM	336 PM		338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire..... lv.	†4 45	†9 00	Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.	†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport..... "	4 53	9 09		4 54	1 10	2 58
Martins Ferry... "	5 01	9 15		5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville..... "	f5 10	.....		5 12	.....	f3 17
Portland..... "	5 15	9 28		5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33		5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41		5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc..... "	5 35	9 48		5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	3 59
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 56		5 50	1 58	f4 15
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12		.....	.....	f4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17		6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 19		.....	.....	f4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27		6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31		.....	.....	4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37		.....	.....	4 44
Wellsville Shop.. "	6 31	10 42		6 33	.....	4 50
Wellsville..... ar.	6 35	10 50		6 38	.....	4 55
Wellsville..... lv.	7 42			6 41	2 45	4 55
Wellsville Shop.. "	7 46				3 05	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52				.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01				.....	
Irondale..... "	8 06				.....	3 22
Salineville..... "	8 25				.....	3 38
Bayard..... "	9 09				.....	4 10
Alliance..... ar.	9 40				.....	4 33
Alliance..... lv.	10 05				.....	4 38
Ravenna..... "	10 40				.....	5 06
Hudson..... "	11 02				.....	5 25
Cleveland..... ar.	12 10				6 25	6 25
Wellsville..... lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		.....	3 38	f4 20
Industry..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport..... "	7 34	11 40		.....	3 53	f4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM		PM	PM	AM

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday. •Daily. |Meals.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager.
E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.
6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

UNION LABELS.

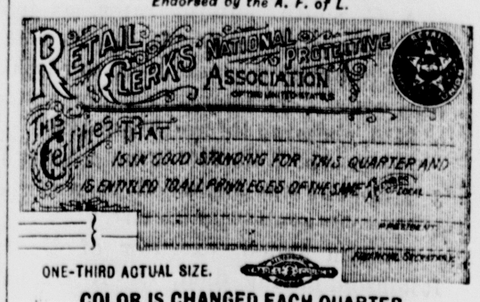
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

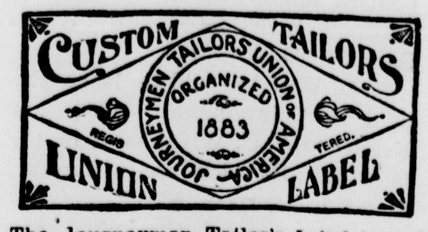
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

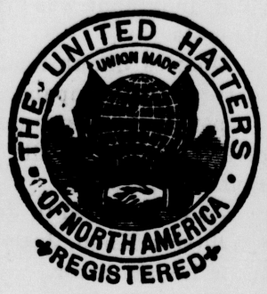
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

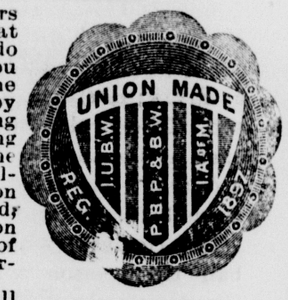
UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

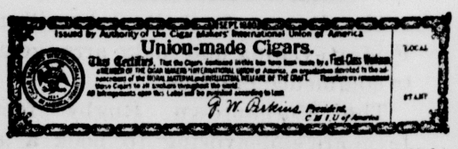
BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.



The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



Paid Up Stock

and Running Stock are now being issued by

The Potters' Building and Savings Company.

☞ Any amount desired.

MONACA WON EASILY

Liverpool Did Not Score a Point.

NO ESPECIALLY FINE FEATURES

The Crowd Was Not Large, But It Being the First Game of the Season the Home Team Played Hard—It Was Overmatched In Every Way.

The football season was opened yesterday afternoon in this city. The local team met defeat at the hands of the Monaca eleven by a score of 17 to 0.

Liverpool won the toss and Stoffel kicked to Monaca's 30 yard line. It was caught by Lutz who made a gain of 11 yards, and then carried it out of bounds. The ball was taken in 15 yards and Bates was shoved through the center for a gain of nine yards. Liverpool got the ball on downs, but immediately lost two yards on a fumble and then lost the ball in the same way. Monaca sent Lutz around Liverpool's left end for a gain of 25 yards, while Wisner made 20 yards around the right end. They finally lost the ball on downs on Liverpool's 10-yard line, but immediately regained it on a fumble. The ball was then carried up to within 2½ yards of the goal line by Lutz and Wisner, and Lutz went over the line for the first touchdown. Bates failed to kick goal and the first half ended in favor of Monaca, 5 to 0.

Easy Waggoner, who was refereeing, called time too soon in the second half, and after the kickoff had been made the teams were called back and another kickoff took place. The ball was caught by McLane, who gained ten yards before he was downed. Booth made one yard through center, and then Liverpool lost it on downs. Wisner went around right end for 12 yards and Lutz went around left end for a gain of 18 yards and a touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

Stoffel kicked off and Monaca hit the center for a few yards and Liverpool got the ball on downs. Booth lost four yards, but gained it again on a center buck. Smith did likewise and Booth again made three yards through center. Liverpool lost on downs and Monaca sent Wisner around right end for 15 yards and again for five yards. At this stage Referee Easy Waggoner gave the ball to Liverpool on downs. Monaca demanded measurement, and as a result kept the ball in their possession. Wisner went around right for 20 yards and Lutz around left for 30 yards and the third touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

The teams linedup, and Stoffel kicked off and Bates returned the kickoff. It was caught by Connors who made a short gain, and was downed by Rosemyer. Booth lost a few yards, and the guards backs formation was tried but the ball was fumbled, and time was called with the ball in the center of the field. The lineup:

Monaca, 17.	Pos.	Liverpool, 0.
Hemphill	l. e	McLane
Rosemyer	l. t	Little
Deidrich	l. g	Connors
Cole	c	Cheate
Irons	r. g	Stoffel
Howdy	r. t	Fisher
Marshall	r. e	H. McCurran
Lutz	l. h	Smith
Wisner	r. h	Booth
Power	q	Walsh
Bates	f.	D. McCurran

Touchdowns, Lutz 3; goals kicked from touchdowns, Bates 2. Referee, Barnes; umpire, Waggoner; linesmen, Carnahan and Brown; timekeepers, Stevenson and Kaszer; subs, Brown, Wagner, Miller, Britner, Hester and Simms.

CIRCUIT COURT NEXT YEAR.

When the Terms Will Be Held In this County.

LISBON, Oct. 12—[Special]—Announcement has been made of the time for holding court in the seventh judicial circuit.

In this county the judges will begin work at Lisbon Jan. 24 and Sept. 25.

They Will Not Fight.

The prize fight which was to be pulled off near this city this week has been dropped, at least for the present. The principals of the fight have been disagreeing ever since they had their last argument, and whether they will ever fight again is a matter that may never be known. One of the principals is unable to furnish his part of the side bet.

In Two Sections.

The train due in this city at 1:30 this morning did not arrive until two hours later. The train was made up of two sections. The first section which left Pittsburg at 2 o'clock went to Wellsville, and the regular Cleveland train followed it. Most of the cars in the first section were without light and the cars were very unclean.

TEMPTED WITH A FORTUNE.

The Skipper Was Offered $75,000 to Pilot Spanish Cruisers.

Here is an unwritten chapter of the war, told in the cabin of the schooner Ethel B. Jacobs by her master, Captain Solomon Jacobs. Captain Jacobs is known all over the continent as the "mackerel king." His reputation as a coast pilot is widespread.

In the spring, just after war had been declared with Spain, while sauntering along Blackball dock, at one end of Fulton fish market, in New York, a Spanish agent was attracted by the incoming of the Ethel B. Jacobs. Hardly had the anchor of the vessel touched the river bed when a launch put off from a pier to the craft of Captain Jacobs, the party consisting of two men and two women. The company was invited to the cabin by Captain Jacobs.

"Captain," said the head of the party, "you are the man I am in search of. Do you object to making a good sum of money as a pilot?"

"Oh, no," responded Captain Jacobs; "not if it is made a sufficient object."

"Captain, I understand that you are not an American born. I therefore have a proposition. If you will act as pilot of the Spanish fleet, which will shortly sail for these parts, you will get $35,000. We wish to elude any ships which may pursue us, and your knowledge of every harbor along the coast, especially of the shoals, would make you particularly valuable to us in evading pursuit after ravaging the New England coast. If we can, we will visit other Atlantic coast cities, and then proceed to the Pacific. There are other countries besides America. You can sell out and take your family to England, of which country you are a native, and spend the rest of your days there."

Captain Jacobs shook his head.

"We will make the offer $50,000, then," persisted the agent, but still Captain Jacobs declined.

"What do you say to $75,000?" And the agent held the bait temptingly under the nose of the Gloucester skipper. It was quite an offer, but the skipper again shook his head. "Not at any price," he said quite gently, but firmly.

Observing that it was useless to continue the party rose to go. "I am stopping at the hotel, captain," said the agent with a certain significance. "Should you desire to call upon me I should be pleased to see you before you sail."

Captain Jacobs escorted them to the side of the vessel and bade them goodby. He slept upon the proposition, but never called at the hotel to accept. The plan, if the agent's scheme had been successful, was that the captain should meet the Spanish fleet at a certain point and proceed immediately to the New England coast and work down, taking advantage of the captain's knowledge of various passages to elude successful pursuit and eventually to attack the coast.

A REMARKABLE LOCOMOTIVE

New Engine That Runs Eighty-two Miles an Hour.

For some months past the operating officials of the Erie railway have been experimenting with a novel locomotive which is expected to revolutionize railroading in the matter of speed. It is the invention of Dr. D. C. Raub, and, technically, is known as the Raub engine. The new engine has maintained an even speed of 82 miles an hour over long runs, with a great saving in fuel and wear and tear, and a large increase in hauling capacity.

General Superintendent Barrett of the Erie, under whose supervision the tests were made, says:

"An Erie engine of 14,400 pounds of tractive force failed to move a train of 240 tons of weight, when the Raub engine of but 7,000 pounds of tractive force went away with it without any difficulty. The Raub engine raised 150 pounds of steam within 56 minutes, and with but 1,500 pounds of bituminous coal, while the Erie engine required 2½ hours of time and three tons of coal to raise 125 pounds of steam.

"The Raub engine made occasionally 82 miles per hour with ten laden gondolas (300 tons) and neither pounded nor oscillated unduly, nor discharged any live sparks, cinders, ashes, gas nor smoke. The following gains in service were made: Fuel, 50 per cent; freight power, 40 per cent; wear and tear, 60 per cent."

The best time made by the Raub locomotive was 82 miles an hour on a run from Port Jervis to Jersey City, 88 miles. The distance was covered in 1 hour and 12 minutes, including seven minutes for stops. This record is vouched for by Superintendent Barrett of the Erie and by the engineer who made the run, Nicholas Biggs.

Early Use of Tobacco.

I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round about the table. They had first silver pipes; the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and a straw. Tobacco was sold then for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbors say that when they went to Malmesbury or Chippenham market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Sir W. R., standing in a stand at Sir Robert Poyntz's park at Acton, took a pipe of tobacco, which made the ladies quit it until he had done.—"Brief Lines Set Down by John Aubrey," 1669-96.

DINGLEY BILL AND WOOL.

How Tariff Law Has Put Money Into Farmers' Pockets.

WOOLEN GOODS NO HIGHER.

While Sheep Have Gone Up In Price In the United States They Have Declined In Value In the Markets of the World For a Very Potent Reason.

In 1895, the year after the Democratic tariff bill became a law, Ohio X wool, a standard grade, sold for 16 cents a pound. In September, 1896, with the election of McKinley as president a strong probability, the same grade of wool sold for 17 cents a pound. It went up 2 cents a pound on the election of McKinley and the certainty of a protectve tariff, and today the same grade of wool is selling at 26 cents, a pound or 10 cents a pound more than under the Democratic administration.

The domestic clip of wool for 1898 was 265,000,000 pounds. An increase of 10 cents a pound on that quantity of wool would mean $26,500,000 increase in value to the farmers of the United States on their wool alone this year as the result of the election of a Republican president and congress, to say nothing of the increase in the value of the sheep and by-products.

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It has been claimed that the light imports of woolen manufactures in the fiscal year 1898 were but the natural sequence of the heavy ante-tariff importations of the preceding year, but, taking the two years 1897 and 1898 together, the average amount imported is $15,000,000 per year less than the average of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 under the Wilson law, and even $1,500,000 less than the average of the four years under the McKinley law (which preceded the free-wool measure)—in fact, the average of the woolen textile importations of 1897 and 1898 is less than for any year since 1879.

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"Did it ever occur to you," he said to the man who finally found a light for him, "what a boon and a benison the cigarette manufacturer has been to the match manufacturer? Think of it a moment. First, however, give me another match for this cigarette. I don't know how many cigarettes are made in this country, but let us, for the sake of argument, say there are a thousand carloads a year. Well, it takes on an average—another light, please—four matches to the cigarette, and the manufacturer of matches must therefore make 4,000 carloads of matches just to meet the cigarette demand. You may not think 4,000 carloads is a great quantity, but if you knew how hard it was to get one match when your cigarette is out, you would think 4,000 carloads wasn't a few if you had to go around begging them. I have never given serious study to the matter, but, looking at it casually, I should say the match manufacturers owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to the cigarette makers."—New York Sun.

Cash Versus Glory.

An ordinary service to mankind is usually paid for at current rates in legal tender. An extraordinary service, not involving the element of heroism, is rewarded by both legal tender and more or less fame. The highest of all services, rendered at the risk of life, is supposed to receive its full compensation in glory, unaccompanied by more sordid considerations. If, however, the hero of the service last mentioned should not be contented with his meed of glory, but should demand more substantial reward, he may receive it indeed, but at a large discount from the other (and in sentimental estimation more valuable) consideration.

Unlike the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, who receive their quid pro quo without a thought of humiliation, either in their own minds or yours, the man who saves your life at the risk of his own is looked upon as almost if not quite disgracing himself by accepting your proffered pecuniary reward, although he may, in fact, be in far sorer need than any one of the worthy trio who simply contribute to your necessities or comforts.—Edward P. Jackson in North American Review.

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Book Work.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell
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MONACA WON EASILY

Liverpool Did Not Score a Point.

NO ESPECIALLY FINE FEATURES

The Crowd Was Not Large, But It Being the First Game of the Season the Home Team Played Hard—It Was Overmatched In Every Way.

The football season was opened yesterday afternoon in this city. The local team met defeat at the hands of the Monaca eleven by a score of 17 to 0.

Liverpool won the toss and Stoffel kicked to Monaca's 30 yard line. It was caught by Lutz who made a gain of 11 yards, and then carried it out of bounds. The ball was taken in 15 yards and Bates was shoved through the center for a gain of nine yards. Liverpool got the ball on downs, but immediately lost two yards on a fumble and then lost the ball in the same way. Monaca sent Lutz around Liverpool's left end for a gain of 25 yards, while Wisner made 20 yards around the right end. They finally lost the ball on downs on Liverpool's 10-yard line, but immediately regained it on a fumble. The ball was then carried up to within 2½ yards of the goal line by Lutz and Wisner, and Lutz went over the line for the first touchdown. Bates failed to kick goal and the first half ended in favor of Monaca, 5 to 0.

Easy Waggoner, who was refereeing, called time too soon in the second half, and after the kickoff had been made the teams were called back and another kickoff took place. The ball was caught by McLane, who gained ten yards before he was downed. Booth made one yard through center, and then Liverpool lost it on downs. Wisner went around right end for 12 yards and Lutz went around left end for a gain of 18 yards and a touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

Stoffel kicked off and Monaca hit the center for a few yards and Liverpool got the ball on downs. Booth lost four yards, but gained it again on a center buck. Smith did likewise and Booth again made three yards through center. Liverpool lost on downs and Monaca sent Wisner around right end for 15 yards and again for five yards. At this stage Referee Easy Waggoner gave the ball to Liverpool on downs. Monaca demanded measurement, and as a result kept the ball in their possession. Wisner went around right for 20 yards and Lutz around left for 30 yards and the third touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

The teams linedup, and Stoffel kicked off and Bates returned the kickoff. It was caught by Connors who made a short gain, and was downed by Rosemyer. Booth lost a few yards, and the guards backs formation was tried but the ball was fumbled, and time was called with the ball in the center of the field. The lineup:

Monaca, 17.	Pos.	Liverpool, 0.
Hemphill	l. e	McLane
Rosemyer	l. t	Little
Deidrich	l. g	Connors
Cole	c	Cheate
Irons	r. g	Stoffel
Howdy	r. t	Fisher
Marshall	r. e	H. McCurran
Lutz	l. h	Smith
Wisner	r. h	Booth
Power	q	Walsh
Bates	f	D. McCurran

Touchdowns, Lutz 3; goals kicked from touchdowns, Bates 2. Referee, Barnes; umpire, Waggoner; linesmen, Carnahan and Brown; timekeepers, Stevenson and Kaszer; subs, Brown, Wagner, Miller, Britner, Hester and Simms.

CIRCUIT COURT NEXT YEAR.

When the Terms Will Be Held In this County.

LISBON, Oct. 12—[Special]—Announcement has been made of the time for holding court in the seventh judicial circuit.

In this county the judges will begin work at Lisbon Jan. 24 and Sept. 25.

They Will Not Fight.

The prize fight which was to be pulled off near this city this week has been dropped, at least for the present. The principals of the fight have been disagreeing ever since they had their last argument, and whether they will ever fight again is a matter that may never be known. One of the principals is unable to furnish his part of the side bet.

In Two Sections.

The train due in this city at 1:30 this morning did not arrive until two hours later. The train was made up of two sections. The first section which left Pittsburg at 2 o'clock went to Wellsville, and the regular Cleveland train followed it. Most of the cars in the first section were without light and the cars were very unclean.

TEMPTED WITH A FORTUNE.

The Skipper Was Offered $75,000 to Pilot Spanish Cruisers.

Here is an unwritten chapter of the war, told in the cabin of the schooner Ethel B. Jacobs by her master, Captain Solomon Jacobs. Captain Jacobs is known all over the continent as the "mackerel king." His reputation as a coast pilot is widespread.

In the spring, just after war had been declared with Spain, while sauntering along Blackball dock, at one end of Fulton fish market, in New York, a Spanish agent was attracted by the incoming of the Ethel B. Jacobs. Hardly had the anchor of the vessel touched the river bed when a launch put off from a pier to the craft of Captain Jacobs, the party consisting of two men and two women. The company was invited to the cabin by Captain Jacobs.

"Captain," said the head of the party, "you are the man I am in search of. Do you object to making a good sum of money as a pilot?"

"Oh, no," responded Captain Jacobs; "not if it is made a sufficient object."

"Captain, I understand that you are not an American born. I therefore have a proposition. If you will act as pilot of the Spanish fleet, which will shortly sail for these parts, you will get $35,000. We wish to elude any ships which may pursue us, and your knowledge of every harbor along the coast, especially of the shoals, would make you particularly valuable to us in evading pursuit after ravaging the New England coast. If we can, we will visit other Atlantic coast cities, and then proceed to the Pacific. There are other countries besides America. You can sell out and take your family to England, of which country you are a native, and spend the rest of your days there."

Captain Jacobs shook his head.

"We will make the offer $50,000, then," persisted the agent, but still Captain Jacobs declined.

"What do you say to $75,000?" And the agent held the bait temptingly under the nose of the Gloucester skipper. It was quite an offer, but the skipper again shook his head. "Not at any price," he said quite gently, but firmly.

Observing that it was useless to continue the party rose to go. "I am stopping at the hotel, captain," said the agent with a certain significance. "Should you desire to call upon me I should be pleased to see you before you sail."

Captain Jacobs escorted them to the side of the vessel and bade them goodby. He slept upon the proposition, but never called at the hotel to accept. The plan, if the agent's scheme had been successful, was that the captain should meet the Spanish fleet at a certain point and proceed immediately to the New England coast and work down, taking advantage of the captain's knowledge of various passages to elude successful pursuit and eventually to attack the coast.

A REMARKABLE LOCOMOTIVE

New Engine That Runs Eighty-two Miles an Hour.

For some months past the operating officials of the Erie railway have been experimenting with a novel locomotive which is expected to revolutionize railroading in the matter of speed. It is the invention of Dr. D. C. Raub, and, technically, is known as the Raub engine. The new engine has maintained an even speed of 82 miles an hour over long runs, with a great saving in fuel and wear and tear, and a large increase in hauling capacity.

General Superintendent Barrett of the Erie, under whose supervision the tests were made, says:

"An Erie engine of 14,400 pounds of tractive force failed to move a train of 240 tons of weight, when the Raub engine of but 7,000 pounds of tractive force went away with it without any difficulty. The Raub engine raised 150 pounds of steam within 56 minutes, and with but 1,500 pounds of bituminous coal, while the Erie engine required 2½ hours of time and three tons of coal to raise 125 pounds of steam.

"The Raub engine made occasionally 82 miles per hour with ten laden gondolas (300 tons) and neither pounded nor oscillated unduly, nor discharged any live sparks, cinders, ashes, gas nor smoke. The following gains in service were made: Fuel, 50 per cent; freight power, 40 per cent; wear and tear, 60 per cent."

The best time made by the Raub locomotive was 82 miles an hour on a run from Port Jervis to Jersey City, 88 miles. The distance was covered in 1 hour and 12 minutes, including seven minutes for stops. This record is vouched for by Superintendent Barrett of the Erie and by the engineer who made the run, Nicholas Biggs.

Early Use of Tobacco.

I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round about the table. They had first silver pipes; the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and a straw. Tobacco was sold then for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbors say that when they went to Malmesbury or Chippenham market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Sir W. R., standing in a stand at Sir Robert Poyntz's park at Acton, took a pipe of tobacco, which made the ladies quit it until he had done.—"Brief Lines Set Down by John Aubrey," 1669-96.

DINGLEY BILL AND WOOL.

How Tariff Law Has Put Money Into Farmers' Pockets.

WOOLEN GOODS NO HIGHER.

While Sheep Have Gone Up In Price In the United States They Have Declined In Value In the Markets of the World For a Very Potent Reason.

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THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Cora Watson, of Parkersburg, is in the city visiting friends.

Grandmother Peterson, of Walnut street, is confined to her home by illness.

A pleasant dance was given last evening at Brunt's in honor of the football team.

Sergeant Thomas Smith has returned after a pleasant visit with friends in Toronto.

There are rumors again of a big real estate deal, Sixth street property being involved.

The proclamation of the sheriff, calling attention to the coming election, was posted at city hall this morning.

The Cincinnati packet Virginia is tied up at Wheeling, and as soon as there is sufficient water will hasten to Pittsburg.

The little girl of John Hale, who is ill in West End with scarlet fever, is slowly improving, and will soon be out of danger.

William Podmore who has been a resident of Calcutta for several years, moved his effects to this city this morning. The family are living in Pink alley.

A venturesome driver was almost run down by a car at Fifth and Washington streets last night although he could not but know he would miss the car by a very little space.

A wife beating case, in which West End parties are deeply interested, almost found an airing in a squire's court the other day, but was settled by relatives of the husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kelly and Miss Dorothy Kelly are expected home from the east the end of this week. They have been spending the summer in the mountains at Birmingham, Pa.

J. W. Campbell was in the city yesterday afternoon the guest of Manager James Norris. He is in advance of "Her Majesty the Cook." The show will appear here in the near future.

Sebastian Lohman has entered suit before Justice Rose, against John Clark. The action is to recover $22 claimed as the amount of a board bill now past due. The case will be heard Friday morning at eight o'clock.

Hugh Marshall, of this place, one of the young men who recently passed a creditable telegrapher's examination in Wellsville, is now in charge of the office at Beaver station. He is filling his position with credit.

Detective Lancaster, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, stated yesterday that the police of the road are not having much trouble now with train jumpers, and the work in their line is at present very slow.

The case of Homer Twaddle against John Logan, a 14 year old boy, for assault and battery will be heard this evening by Squire Hill. The case is exciting much interest and it is probable many people will attend.

The word "Exchange" in large letters had been placed in the front of the new Thompson block in Fifth street, and by that the building will be known. Work on the structure is being pushed as rapidiy as possible, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy not later than Dec. 1.

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In several cases where decay and gangrenous and other poisonings had apparently left no chance for life save in the amputation of limbs Dr. Koch brought about cures with his injections.

The concoction he uses is prepared by himself, and its composition is a secret which he guards sacredly. It has the appearance of clear water. He claims that it not only destroys the microbes, but purifies the lymphatics. It is perfectly harmless, and, according to the discoverer, would be of benefit to a well man.

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"I am positively sure about the nature of certain ailments which doctors call blood poisoning and the value of my treatment of them. They have been known as blood diseases for hundreds of years. I was taught so where I studied medicine, but I had my own theories. My examinations to discover the bacilli were thorough.

"The lymphatic gland is the home of this microbe. It cannot get into the blood. There is a microbe in the blood which many physicians may confound with the one I have discovered. This microbe of the blood was put there by nature as a scavenger, and should it be exterminated calamity would follow.

"When I became convinced of the existence of the microbe, I soon found a solution which would deal death to it, and knowing the way to reach it was through the same channels it had taken to reach the glands, which take all their substance by absorption, I selected the places about and under the shoulder blades as the best at which to administer my agent. It passes directly to the glands, and the destruction of microbes that follows is surprisingly large.

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Owing to the growth of Paris, the once famous milliner's shop, "A la Belle Anglaise," in the Place du Roule, will shortly disappear. It was founded in 1765. Elizabeth Foster, the duchess of Devonshire, Mme. Recamier, Pauline Bonaparte and Marie Antoinette patronized the place, and Chateaubriand bought his cravats there. It is a picturesque little house, one story high.

Disposal of Nebraska Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Governor Holcomb suggested that the number in each company of the First and Third Nebraska regiments be reduced to the minimum of 87 soldiers, thus allowing a number of discharges from both regiments. The war department agreed, and this will keep both regiments in the service. The First Nebraska is at Manila and the Third, Colonel Bryan's, is at Jacksonville.

Thos. Wilbur Cridler Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Thomas Wilbur Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Miss E. Muriel Telleschaw were married at the hotel Buckingham, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiating.

At the Episcopal church conference matters of interest were considered. Resolutions were adopted commendatory to Bishop Hare of South Dakota on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his charge of mission work.

WILL ASSUME CONTROL.

Spanish Notified of the Time We Take Possession of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba Dec. 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico Oct. 18.

Very probably some of the Spanish troops will still be on both islands, at the dates named, but Spanish rule is intended to cease then and American rule commence.

AMERICAN FLAGS RAISED.

Spaniards Sailed From Manzanillo For Cienfuegos.

MANZANILLO, Department of Santiago, Oct. 10.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Spaniards who have been garrisoning Manzanillo sail at daybreak tomorrow for Cienfuegos.

Colonel Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Colonel Parron, at 4 o clock this afternoon and wished the Spaniard bon voyage. The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes and proceeded to the customhouse, where a similar ceremony was performed, also at the postoffice.

BACON MAY ATTACK.

If He Does the Indians Are Likely to Go on a Bloody Raid.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Oct. 12.—Chief Chippewa Pine Estimator Seelye has come in from Brainerd, bringing alarming reports. He said: "Bacon will make another attack in a day or two. He is determined to get the Indians or their bodies. If he does either, the Reds will make a break for the Big country.

"He cannot follow them, and they will have time to do awful damage to the settlers, straggling villages and railryad property as they flee. I consider the situation extremely critical."

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—General Bacon has ordered troops in readiness here and at Columbus.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; fresh west winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; New York, 1 run, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Robinson and Maul, Warner and Meekin. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,620.

Second game—Baltimore, 2 runs, 4 hits and 2 errors; New York, 6 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors; Batteries, Robinson and Kitson; Warner and Doheny. Umpires, Brown and Gaffney.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 14 runs, 16 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 2 runs, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Grim and Gaston; McFarlan and Fifield. Umpires, Hunt and Andrews. Attendance, 650.

At Washington—Washington, 5 runs, 7 hits and 11 errors; Boston, 14 runs, 19 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Farrell and Baker; Yeager and Lewis. Umpires, Connolly and Heydler. Attendance, 1,400.

Louisville-Cincinnati game postponed on account of wet grounds. There will be two games played tomorrow.

The Pittsburg-Cleveland game was postponed on account of rain.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	101	45	.692	New York.	74	72	.507
Baltimore.	94	51	.648	Pittsburg..	71	74	.490
Cincinnati.	91	59	.607	Louisville..	67	79	.459
Chicago....	84	65	.564	Brooklyn...	53	88	.376
Cleveland..	79	65	.549	Wash.....	50	90	.388
Phila.....	74	70	.514	St Louis...	39	109	.264

Games Scheduled For Today.

New York at Baltimore, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Louisville, Cleveland at Pittsburg, and Boston at Washington.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 62@63c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 38½@39c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@35½c; high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½@28c; extra new, No. 3 white, 26½@27c; light mixed, 25@25½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $7.75@8.50. No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.50@8.25; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickene, 70@75c per pair; small, 60@65c; spring chickens, 40@65c per pair; ducks, 40@60 per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19½@20½c; country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@9½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 8½@9c; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; candled, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 115 loads, against 155 loads last Monday; the market ruled fairly active, export cattle being 10@15c lower; medium grades were steady, while common grades were 10c higher. We quote: Extra, $5.25@5.40; prime, $5.00@5.10; good, $4.80@4.90; tidy, $4.65@4.75; fair, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.75@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.50; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls, cows and stags $2.25@3.90; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common $30.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were fair, about 38 cars on sale; market ruled strong and best grades a shade higher; today's receipts light, quality poor. Sales were: Prime assorted, $3.95@4.00; heavy Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; heavy hogs, $3.85@3.95; common to fair Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs as to quality, $3.40@3.60; skips and common pigs, $2.35@3.00; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday only 10 loads; market active; prices 10c higher on sheep and 25c higher on lambs. We quote: Prime, $4.55@4.60; good, $4.35@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; choice lambs, $5.60@5.80; common to good, $3.50@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.25; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

The First National Bank
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President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON
J. M. KELLY, O. C. VODREY,
B. C. SIMMS JNO C. THOMPSON
JAS. N. VODREY

Capital, - - - $100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

Desirable Lots
In Bradshaw Addition

at prices ranging from

$150 to $425

An abstract of title with each lot. Terms of Sale—One-third cash; balance secured by mortgage.

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First National Bank Building.

WHO'LL BUY

8 Room Frame Dwelling—lot 40x100—Ogden street. Price low. Terms—$300 down; balance to a mortgage.

4 Room Frame Dwelling—lot 30x100—First avenue, E. E. Price $1,150. Terms—$250; balance to a mortgage.

4 Room Frame Dwelling—part of lot—between Third and Fourth streets, west of Monroe. $250 down; balance to a mortgage.

1 lot opposite Columbian Park—35x130 Yours at a reasonable price and easy terms. Inquire of

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ELECTRICITY!
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THE NEWS REVIEW

Hundreds of BLANKETS
For Half Value
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THE BIG STORE.
Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Cora Watson, of Parkersburg, is in the city visiting friends.

Grandmother Peterson, of Walnut street, is confined to her home by illness.

A pleasant dance was given last evening at Brunt's in honor of the football team.

Sergeant Thomas Smith has returned after a pleasant visit with friends in Toronto.

There are rumors again of a big real estate deal, Sixth street property being involved.

The proclamation of the sheriff, calling attention to the coming election, was posted at city hall this morning.

The Cincinnati packet Virginia is tied up at Wheeling, and as soon as there is sufficient water will hasten to Pittsburg.

The little girl of John Hale, who is ill in West End with scarlet fever, is slowly improving, and will soon be out of danger.

William Podmore who has been a resident of Calcutta for several years, moved his effects to this city this morning. The family are living in Pink alley.

A venturesome driver was almost run down by a car at Fifth and Washington streets last night although he could not but know he would miss the car by a very little space.

A wife beating case, in which West End parties are deeply interested, almost found an airing in a squire's court the other day, but was settled by relatives of the husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kelly and Miss Dorothy Kelly are expected home from the east the end of this week. They have been spending the summer in the mountains at Birmingham, Pa.

J. W. Campbell was in the city yesterday afternoon the guest of Manager James Norris. He is in advance of "Her Majesty the Cook." The show will appear here in the near future.

Sebastian Lohman has entered suit before Justice Rose, against John Clark. The action is to recover $22 claimed as the amount of a board bill now past due. The case will be heard Friday morning at eight o'clock.

Hugh Marshall, of this place, one of the young men who recently passed a creditable telegrapher's examination in Wellsville, is now in charge of the office at Beaver station. He is filling his position with credit.

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Owing to the growth of Paris, the once famous milliner's shop, "A la Belle Anglaise," in the Place du Roule, will shortly disappear. It was founded in 1765. Elizabeth Foster, the duchess of Devonshire, Mme. Recamier, Pauline Bonaparte and Marie Antoinette patronized the place, and Chateaubriand bought his cravats there. It is a picturesque little house, one story high.

Disposal of Nebraska Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Governor Holcomb suggested that the number in each company of the First and Third Nebraska regiments be reduced to the minimum of 87 soldiers, thus allowing a number of discharges from both regiments. The war department agreed, and this will keep both regiments in the service. The First Nebraska is at Manila and the Third, Colonel Bryan's, is at Jacksonville.

Thos. Wilbur Cridler Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Thomas Wilbur Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Miss E. Muriel Telleschaw were married at the hotel Buckingham, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiating.

At the Episcopal church conference matters of interest were considered. Resolutions were adopted commendatory to Bishop Hare of South Dakota on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his charge of mission work.

WILL ASSUME CONTROL.

Spanish Notified of the Time We Take Possession of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba Dec. 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico Oct. 18.

Very probably some of the Spanish troops will still be on both islands, at the dates named, but Spanish rule is intended to cease then and American rule commence.

AMERICAN FLAGS RAISED.

Spaniards Sailed From Manzanillo For Cienfuegos.

MANZANILLO, Department of Santiago, Oct. 10.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Spaniards who have been garrisoning Manzanillo sail at daybreak tomorrow for Cienfuegos.

Colonel Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Colonel Parron, at 4 o clock this afternoon and wished the Spaniard bon voyage. The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes and proceeded to the customhouse, where a similar ceremony was performed, also at the postoffice.

BACON MAY ATTACK.

If He Does the Indians Are Likely to Go on a Bloody Raid.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Oct. 12.—Chief Chippewa Pine Estimator Seelye has come in from Brainerd, bringing alarming reports. He said: "Bacon will make another attack in a day or two. He is determined to get the Indians or their bodies. If he does either, the Reds will make a break for the Big country.

"He cannot follow them, and they will have time to do awful damage to the settlers, straggling villages and railryad property as they flee. I consider the situation extremely critical."

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—General Bacon has ordered troops in readiness here and at Columbus.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; fresh west winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; New York, 1 run, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Robinson and Maul, Warner and Meekin. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,620.

Second game—Baltimore, 2 runs, 4 hits and 2 errors; New York, 6 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors; Batteries, Robinson and Kitson; Warner and Doheny. Umpires, Brown and Gaffney.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 14 runs, 16 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 2 runs, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Grim and Gaston; McFarlan and Fifield. Umpires, Hunt and Andrews. Attendance, 650.

At Washington—Washington, 5 runs, 7 hits and 11 errors; Boston, 14 runs, 19 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Farrell and Baker; Yeager and Lewis. Umpires, Connolly and Heydler. Attendance, 1,400.

Louisville-Cincinnati game postponed on account of wet grounds. There will be two games played tomorrow.

The Pittsburg-Cleveland game was postponed on account of rain.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	101	45	.692	New York.	74	72	.507
Baltimore.	94	51	.648	Pittsburg..	71	74	.490
Cincinnati.	91	59	.607	Louisville..	67	79	.459
Chicago....	84	65	.564	Brooklyn...	53	88	.376
Cleveland..	79	65	.549	Wash.....	50	99	.336
Phila.....	74	70	.514	St Louis...	39	109	.264

Games Scheduled For Today.

New York at Baltimore, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Louisville, Cleveland at Pittsburg, and Boston at Washington.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 62@63c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 38½@39c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@35½c; high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½@28c; extra new, No. 3 white, 26½@27c; light mixed, 25@25½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $7.75@8.50. No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.50@8.25; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70@75c per pair; small, 60@65c; spring chickens, 40@65c per pair; ducks, 40@60 per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19½@20½c; country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@9½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 8½@9c; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; candled, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 115 loads, against 155 loads last Monday; the market ruled fairly active, export cattle being 10@15c lower; medium grades were steady, while common grades were 10c higher. We quote: Extra, $5.25@5.40; prime, $5.00@5.10; good, $4.80@4.90; tidy, $4.65@4.75; fair, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.75@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.50; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls, cows and stags $2.25@3.90; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common $30.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were fair, about 38 cars on sale; market ruled strong and best grades a shade higher; today's receipts light, quality poor. Sales were: Prime assorted, $3.95@4.00; heavy Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; heavy hogs, $3.85@3.95; common to fair Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs as to quality, $3.40@3.60; skips and common pigs, $2.35@3.00; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday only 10 loads; market active; prices 10c higher on sheep and 25c higher on lambs. We quote: Prime, $4.55@4.60; good, $4.35@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; choice lambs, $5.60@5.80; common to good, $3.50@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.25; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

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Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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THE REPLY OF ALGER.

No Blame Attached to Admiral Sampson.

SHOWS MILES WAS RECOGNIZED.

First Plan to Land Troops Near Havana Abandoned—Presence of Cervera's Fleet Made Santiago Campaign Necessary. Reason of Locating Camps In South.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Alger, in his reply to the questions of the war investigating commission, gave questions put to him and the answers. It was dated Washington, Oct. 6, saying in part:

1—Plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war. Was it intended to move at once on Havana, or that the campaign should be postponed until the autumn?

Answer in part—Immediate blockade by the navy of the important ports of Cuba, as directed by the president's proclamation. The holding of troops at points nearest to Cuba to be available in any emergency which might arise, and especially to be ready for prompt assistance in case the operations of the navy should make the use of land forces necessary or desirable.

A plan, early in May, was partially matured to land troops at Mariel, west of Havana, preparatory for a movement upon Havana, if advisable. Owing to danger to health of troops and uncertainty of movements of Spanish troops, it was decided to camp the men in the south, for embarkation in an emergency. Medical authorities also thought this would somewhat acclimate the troops for service in Cuba.

2—When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?

Answer, in part—The Santiago campaign was made necessary by the presence of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago harbor, but had previously been contemplated as one point on the coast for reconnoisance. The immediate destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet was necessary, and to enable the navy to accomplish this, the military force under Major General Shafter, United States volunteers, was directed to move at once on the city and province of Santiago. This movement was hastened by reason of a telegram received from Admiral Sampson on June 7, stating that he had bombarded forts at Santiago June 6, and silenced works quickly, and if 10,000 men were there the city and the fleet could be captured within 48 hours.

(See copies of telegrams herewith attached marked A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H.) After the date of this message the Spanish garrison was largely reinforced. The opinion of Admiral Sampson was doubtless correct at the time. The troops sailed from Tampa on June 14, 1898, with 16,988 officers and men.

3—Why was Tampa selected as the base of operations?

Answer in part—On account of the shipping facilities at that point, and its comparative short distance from Cuba.

4—Why were summer camps organized at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?

Answer in part—All of the early camps in the south were selected with special regard for the health of the troops and their convenience for prompt movement by rail and water. The camp at Fernandina was organized on the recommendation of the major general commanding the army. The camp at Jacksonville was selected on the recommendation of Major General Lee, United States volunteers, commanding Seventh army corps. (Copy of telegram herewith attached marked I.) A permanent camp was never contemplated at Tampa. Troops were sent there preparatory for embarkation. On the signing of the protocol they were moved to Huntsville.

5—When was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?

Answer—The Porto Rico campaign had been long under consideration, and the orders to carry it out were issued June 26, 1898. (See copy of letter herewith marked J. to Major General Miles, United States army.)

6—Why were the troops held on transports after embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?

Answer, in part—Troops were held on transports after embarkation at Tampa on account of the advice received from Commodore Remey that "Spanish cruser, second class, and Spanish torpedoboat destroyer seen by Eagle, Nicholas channel, Cuba; destroy convoy." (See copies of telegrams from the navy department herewith, marked K, L, M.)

Then follows copies of telegrams exchanged with Shafter, in one of which General Miles gave the formal order to General Shafter for the move on the forts at Santiago, for the assistance of the naval fleet. Other telegrams in connection with the Santiago campaign and the telegrams to Miles and Shafter regarding the Porto Rico campaign. Lee's telegrams announcing selection of Jacksonville was also given.

AMBULANCE CORPS

Being Reorganized at Camp Meade For Work In Cuba.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Oct. 12.—Chief Surgeon Girard is reorganizing the corps reserve ambulance company preparatory to the movement of the Second corps to Cuba as an army of occupation. The company is being recruited to 400 by Lieutenant Vincent, and as soon as the troops are located in the south Colonel Girard will open a training school for nurses. The Red Cross hospital will be located at Augusta, Ga., when the troops are settled in the south.

Chief Quartermaster Howard is arranging the details for the movement.

REPORTED SIX DEATHS.

General Wood Also Reported 1,005 Cases of Sickness at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch, in part, has been received from General Wood, commanding at Santiago, dated Oct. 10:

"Oct. 9, fever cases of all kinds, 705; total sickness, 1,005; Oct. 10, fever cases of all kinds, 690; total sickness, 1,090; deaths, 6."

FIGHT AT CAMP WHEELER.

One Soldier Killed and Others Received Fatal Wounds.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—One of the members of Tenth cavalry was arrested by the provost guard for disorderly conduct and an attempt was made by his comrades to release him at Camp Wheeler. One was shot and the shooting became general.

Three Tenth cavalrymen were wounded, two of them fatally. Corporal McLaughlin, Company L, Sixteenth infantry, was killed. Privates Miles, Company M, and Larkin, Company L, were seriously wounded.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Philippines Ruestion Not Yet Touched—Members Adjourhed Until Friday.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—After a fourth joint session, lasting over two hours, the American and Spanish peace commissions adjourned until Friday without having reached a final conclusion as to any point in the protocol.

Thus far there has been no joint formulation or crystallization of views to be returned by each commision to its government for embodying in the final treaty.

The question of the Philipines has not yet been considered in joint session, although though the Americans at their separate sessions have acquired exhaustive information from persons who have lived in the Philippine islands and done business there. They are now, therefore, well equipped to discuss the subject when it comes up.

The Spanish, it is believed, have asked to have the Cuban debt assumed by the United States, urging that the debt should pass with the sovereignty. The debt so presented for American assumption covers the expenses of the ten years' insurrection, the recent insurrection and the war with the United States, as far as Spain's outlay in the war can be classified against Cuba.

The Americans probably have replied that if, indeed, any part of the so-called Cuban debt is allowable, the part incurred in suppressing the insurrectionists or in the war with the United States is not allowable.

The Spanish will doubtless also urge equities in stocks, water front betterments public buildings and perhaps war material. It is possible that this contention will receive consideration on the basis of equities between mortgagor and mortgagee.

Thus far no dispositions has been developed on either side to delay the ultimate conclusions and the end of the work in hand.

COL. BRYAN'S PLEDGE.

Agrees to Make Monthly Contributions to Promote the Cause of Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mr. W. H. Harvey, general manager of the ways and means committee, 1044 Unity building, Chicago, is in receipt of the following letter from Colonel William J. Bryan, dated at Jacksonville, Fla.:

"MY DEAR SIR—I enclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900, together with the installment for this month. I most cordially endorse the plan adopted by the committee, and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the 'plain people'—to use Lincoln's phrase—or the 'common people'—to borrow a Bible term—we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest.

"The financiers can contribute large sums to the support the gold standard, because the monopoly of money gives them great pecuniary profit. Surely you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices.

"Having brought freedom to Cuba the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United States.

"Yours truly,
"WM. J. BRYAN."

Wheeler Reached Huntsville.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 12.—General Joseph Wheeler has arrived to take command of the Fourth army corps

PRESIDENT AT OMAHA.

Received Great Reception on Arriving There.

WERE MANY OVATIONS ENROUTE.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., the President In a Speech Said We Can Accept No Terms of Peace Which Are Not In the Interest of Humanity.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—President McKinley and the other members of the presidential party from Washington were greeted on their arrival in Omaha by an immense crowd.

At the depot to receive the distinguished guests were King Ak Sar Ben Iv in person and the board of governors of the sir knights of Ak Sar Ben, and also the Equestrian club of South Omaha, and the presidential reception committee, composed of prominent Omaha citizens and their wives. The line of carriages moved north on Tenth street and west on Farnam to Eighteenth. Along the whole line the crowds on each side of the street and in every window kept up a continuous ovation. The buildings were gorgeously decorated.

At the city hall the party alighted, and the visitors were assigned to seats on a temporary platform, from which they reviewed a magnificent parade of 40 floats. They then went to the places where they are to stay while in the city.

CLINTON, Iowa, Oct. 12.—The President's journey from Chicago to the Mississippi river was marked with ovations at various stations. At De Kalb he made a short speech. At Dixon and Sterling President McKinley made no attempt to talk but occupied his time shaking hands of some of the people. At Clinton Senator Allison, Congressman Curtis and Governor Shaw and staff boarded the train.

After the cheering had subsided, President McKinley said in part:

"MY FELLOW CITIZENS—I have no fitting words to express my appreciation of this splendid welcome. We have gone from industrial depression to industrial activity. We have gone from labor seeking employment to employment seeking labor. (Applause.) We have abundance, have an unquestionable currency the world over and we have an unsurprssed national credit, better than it has ever been before in our history.

"We have, too, a good national conscience, and we have the courage of destiny. [Great applause.]"

Short speeches were made at other points.

The gathering of people at Cedar Rapids broke the day's record for numbers and enthusiasm.

In the course of his speech he said he went to Omaha that he "may celebrate with my fellow countrymen of the west the progress of the war thus far made, the protocol which has already been signed, and the suspension of hostilities with the hope that you and I entertain that in the final settlement the treaty may be one founded on right and justice and in the interest of humanity. (Applause.) This war, that was so speedily closed through the valor and intrepidity of our soldiers, will bring to us, I trust, blessings that are now beyond calculation. It will bring also burdens, but the American people never shirk a responsibility and never unload a burden that carries forward civilization.

"We accepted war for humanity. We can accept no terms of peace which shall not be in the interest of humanity. That hostilities have ceased upon terms so satisfactory to the people of the United States is cause for congratulation and calls for the sentiments of pious gratitude to Divine Providence for these favors which He has given unto us and of appreciation of the army and navy for their brilliant victories."

Further along in his speech he spoke of the unifocation of the nation, as a development of the war. Sectional lines had been obliterated aud party differences hushed in the chorus of patriotism.

He also praised the Christian and self-sacrificing work of women during the war.

Short stops were made at Belleplain, Tama, Marshalltown and Ames, and at each point the President said a few words to the people.

AFTER THE STANDARD.

Attorney General Monett In New York to Prove Contempt of Ohio's Courts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The investigation to attempt to prove to the supreme court of the state of Ohio that the Standard Oil company is in contempt of that court was begun at the New Amsterdam hotel, this city.

Those who are conducting it are the attorney general of the state of Ohio, Frank F. Monett, and Special Commissioner Allen T. Brinsmeade, representing the supreme court of Ohio. They are assisted by E. E. Kinkead of Columbus.

Mr. Kinkead explained the case, saying: "In the case of Attorney General Monett against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio judgment was awarded by the supreme court of Ohio, debarring the company from participating or having connection with the trust. It was held that the famous Standard Oil Company agreement was void. That was in 189[illegible]. Immediately afterward the Standard Oil trust called a meeting of the certificate holders, the meeting being held in New York City, March 21, 1892. At that meeting steps were taken to dissolve the trust and liquidating trustees were appointed to wind up its affairs, so the trust maintained. It has been six years since that meeting and all of that time has been taken up in liquidating the trust."

Mr. Kinkead said that the state of Ohio spent much time in trying to get the intention of the trust. Mr. Rockefeller once consented to answer 26 questions, but no more, and the commission is here to get those questions answered by him. Mr. Kinkead claims that the Standard Oil certificates are selling today in the open market higher than they were six years ago, although the company was supposed to have dissolved.

He says that the commission has powers to examine all the books and papers of the trust. He said he expected to have as witnesses besides Mr. Rockefeller, George Rice, an Ohio oil refiner, and Virgil Kline of Cleveland, a member of the company.

INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS.

American Steel and Wire Company's Suit Against Strike Employes Up In Conrt.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—The hearing of the injunction proceedings brought by the American Steel and Wire company against its striking employes commeuced here before Judge Hammond in the United States circuit court. General Manager Baackes of the company filed an affidavit in which he denied that the American Steel and Wire company was a trust, but said on the contrary that it had active competitors.

The American company, he said, paid wages 10 to 15 per cent higher than its two strongest competitors, and he denied that the company either armed or desired it's men to be armed. The strikers, in their defense, claimed the company was a trust, and therefore, under the laws of the state, had no standina in court.

MADE FALSE AFFIDAVITS.

Two Women Sentenced to Warren County, O., Jail.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Mary Allen, of Covington, Ky., aged 69, an actress who for some time was leading lady in Joe Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle company, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and to be imprisoned in the Warren county (Ohio) jail for three months.

Her sister, Amanda Grierson, was sentenced to serve a year in the same jail. Both were sentenced by Judge Taft, of the United States court. Both were convicted of making false affidavits in the pension claim for Mrs. Grierson, upon which she drew pension as a widow after she had remarried.

FOR KILLING MISSIONARIES.

One Hundred Native Chiefs Arrested In Africa—Some Convicted.

SIERRA LEONE, West coast of Africa, Oct. 12.—One hundred native chiefs have been arrested and are awaiting trial at Free Town for the murder of American and other missionaries at Kwell in May last. A number of the chiefs implicated have already been convicted.

The natives burned the mission house and murdered a number of missionaries, including Mr. and Mrs. Cain and the Misses Archer, Hatfield and Schenck of the United States Brotherhood of Christ.

DIED IN PORTO RICO.

One of the Victims From Pennsylvania and Another From Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following dispatch has been received at the war department:

"PONCE, Porto Rico, Oct. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths Oct. 9 and 10—Private Albert H. McCoy, Company C, Third Illinois, malarial fever; Private John W. Walker, Company A, Fourth Ohio, typhoid; Private Hosea Vincent, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, typhoid.

"BROOKE, Major General."

Highest Peak In America.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 12.—The G. H Eldridge geological survey party is declared to have discovered the highest mountain in North America in Alaska, on the right of the Sushitna river. Helght more than 20,000 feet. The mountain was named Bullshae. a word spoken in exclamation by the Indian guide.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

A Grand Ball and Reception to Grand Master Thomas at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 12. — The opening of the Duquesne Garden was the most important social event of the visit to Pittsburg of the Knights Templar. It was the occasion of the grand ball of conclave week and reception to Grand Master Warren La Rue Thomas.

There were 12,000 people in attendance at the ball, 1,400 taking part in the grand march.

VOLUNTEERS STARVED

Private Harwick of DuBois, Pa., Told Awful Story.

COLONEL GIBSON'S WILL EXPOSE.

Told Governor Hastings He Had a Story to Tell That Would Startle the Country — Soldiers Brought Fack From Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The transport Obdam, with troops from Porto Rico, has arrived at quarantine.

Speaking to Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, who went down to the Obdam on the steamer Fletcher, Colonel Gibson, of the National Relief Association, said that he had been the means of saving many soldiers from starving.

"Governor," he said, after an exchange of greetings, "I have a story to tell that will startle the country."

As a result of this remark there was a conference between the commissioner and Governor Hastings, after which the governor decided to take off the Pennsylvania soldiers and have them sent to a hotel.

Ralph Harwick of DuBois, Pa., a member of the Pennsylvania volunteers, told a harrowing story of the treatment he and his companions had received while in Porto Rico. "We got there on July 28," he said, "and were landed from the transport Mobile. Many of us had contracted typhoid fever in the military camps in the south. The tropical climate developed the disease. Notwithstanding our weakened condition, the Sixteenth made a good fight when it encountered the Spaniards. The regiment was under fire for over an hour, and at the close of the engagement 13 Spaniards had been killed and 65 wounded.

"We deserved better treatment than got when Porto Rico had been taken. The regulars were well looked after, but the volunteers were starved. When finally the men were forced to succomb to the fever and were sent to the hospitals they were treated most shamefully. Although delirious, we were forced to get out of our cots to watch some poor brave fellow dying.

Some of the men went mad under the strain. Only think of it, delirious men nursing the dying."

Harwick's story was but a sample of the complaints which were recited by the men to Governor Hastings after they had been transferred from the Oodam to the Fletcher.

Besides the members of the Fourth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania volunteers, the Fletcher brought to this city two lieutenants and about a dozen privates of the Third immune regiment, 16 of the Thirteenth United States infantry on furlough and four members of the Fourth Ohio regiment.

James E. Reed, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, whose home is in Philadelphia, was so sick that he could not be removed from the transport.

Governor Hastings was reluctant to make public his views regarding the treatment the soldiers from his state claimed to have received. But there was some significance in his farewell remark as the Fletcher cast loose from the Obdam. One of the soldiers aboard the transport shouted: For God's sake, Governor, don't leave us."

"I am sorry to do so, my brave fellow, but if I had my way I would take all of you with me."

ARCHBISHOPS MEET.

Catholic Dignitaries In Session—Catholic University In Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The archbishops of the Roman Catholic church, constituting at their annual meeting the chief governing body of the church in America, held their opening session today.

As a preliminary to this, the board of directors of the university, made up of bishops and archbishops, began their annual meeting yesterday.

At the close of the day's session, Mgr. Conaty said the condition of the university was most satisfactory. The treasurer's report showed receipts for the year, $133,900; expenses, $130,950. Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, D. D., of Boston, was appointed professor of dogmatic theology. Dr. Daniel T. Shay, professor of physics, was made general secretary of the university. Measures were adopted looking to the extension and completion of the endowment fund. Rev. Thomas Lee resigned as a member of the board of trustees, and Mgr. Conaty was elected to fill the vacancy.

The next meeting of the university board will be held the second Wednesday of October, next year.

BRIEF PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Jesse James, Jr., has been arrested in Kansas City, suspected of train robbing.

The Masonic lodge of Honolulu issued a letter advising Americans to stay away from Hawaii, as most lines of employment are overcrowded.

The National Christian Endeavor convention is to be held at Detroit from July 5 to 10.

Hon. Warner Miller said at Denver that the Nicaraugua canal would be built.

Near Washington, Ind., non-union miners prevented an attack of strikers by drawn arms.

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ROBBED THE PLAYERS

Monaca Men Were Very Badly Treated.

WHILE PLAYING THE GAME

Some One Entered Their Quarters at the Hotel Grand and Walked Away With a Portion of Their Wearing Apparel—They Feel Sore.

Several members of the Monaca football eleven left for their homes last evening with anything but a kindly feeling for this city.

When they arrived here they were taken to the old Hotel Grand building where they were given a room to change their clothes. Before going to the football game the door was locked, but luckily for the members of the eleven they did not leave any money or valuables in their clothes.

When they returned from the game and prepared to don their street apparel it took but a glance to show them that someone had been in the room while they were absent, and an investigation revealed the fact that Wisner had lost a coat and pair of cuff buttons, Hemphill a hat and pair of cuff buttons, Powers a pair of cuff buttons, Cole a pair of suspenders and Bates a pair of garters.

The matter was reported to the police at once, and every effort will be made to catch the thieves and bring them to justice.

A SENSATION

May Come Out of a Failure Down the River.

There have been several disastrous business failures down the river within the past few weeks, and a number of persons are now mourning the loss of money they were induced to use in backing concerns in the sewer pipe district.

In connection with these it is said that at least one Liverpool man is involved, his name being attached to a number of notes. What the outcome will be is to be determined by the banking concerns that have lost more or less by the transaction. Some interesting developments are expected within the next few days.

The story became known in this city only a few days ago, but has already been heard by a number of parties.

SEND THEM TO SCHOOL.

Too Many Children Are Daily on the Streets.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW—I cannot understand why, if the school laws are rigidly enforced, so many children are permitted to run the streets every day. They can be seen on almost all the principal streets and in other parts of the city long after the time for school to open. They seem to be within the age limits, yet I hear the truant officer does not have much business. Can anyone explain why the law is not enforced?

F. K. Z.

NOT A GOOD WEEK.

Too Many People Are Out of the City.

Monday was not what they call a good day at the freight depot, and yesterday was little better.

No one seems to know the reason for all the potteries have all they can do, but it was suggested by one well known representative of the trade that so many people were out of the city for a few days. He believed enough had gone to Pittsburg to make their influence on shipping felt.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

THE CANTON REFORMER

Crime of Kan Yu Mei, the Chinese Refugee.

HIS ATTEMPTS TO REFORM CHINA.

Emperor's Young Tutor Incurs the Enmity of Russian Sympathizers by Teaching His Imperial Majesty Progressive Ideas—Remarkable Edicts Issued Under His Influence. His Part In the Degradation of Li Hung Chang.

Kan Yu Mei, who, according to the cablegrams, is accused of a conspiracy against the life of the emperor of China and who, it is reported, was arrested recently by the Japanese authorities, is a remarkable man, a sort of meteor in Chinese politics. He comes from Canton, but was educated in Hongkong and is thoroughly Europeanized.

Having remarkable literary attainments, he passed the highest examinations required by the government and was appointed secretary to the board of public works, which has charge of railroad concessions and similar matters of administration, so that he has been in the center of the row between Russia and England, and his sympathies and influence have been exercised in behalf of the latter country. This accounts for his escape and protection upon a British man-of-war and for the fact that his personal effects are at the British legation at Peking.

One of the charges against Shang Yen Hoon, who was formerly minister to Washington and was director of public works, is that he assisted Kan to escape the vengeance of Li Hung Chang and other Russian partisans.

When the reform movement was begun in China a year or two ago, Kan Yu Mei stepped to the head of it, and in company with the Rev. Mr. Reid, a Presbyterian missionary, organized a club and started the first newspaper ever published in Peking except The Official Gazette. They called it Chinese Progress, and advocated reforms and the adoption of modern ideas, including the right of petition and the freedom of the press, with a great deal of ability and energy.

In some way or other Mr. Kan succeeded in breaking through the seclusion that surrounds the emperor and obtained admission to his majesty's presence at all times, much to the alarm and indignation of some of the conservative old princes. He became a sort of tutor to the emperor in the study of modern affairs. It was he who read to him the life of Peter the Great and inspired him with a desire to emulate that remarkable monarch. Through him the emperor became familiar with the development of Japan and resolved that China should not be left behind its nearest neighbor in the march of progress. His majesty became so interested in two books—"The Life and Deeds of Peter the Great" and "The Reformation of Japan Since the Restoration of the Mikado"—that he had Mr. Kan read them to him twice in order to fasten their contents upon his memory. The result was that Mr. Kan's visits to the palace were often prolonged to eight hours at a time, and, of course, this excited the curiosity and the jealousy of other mandarins.

Under his influence Kuang Hsu issued a series of remarkable edicts which created a sensation. One of them granted the right of petition to the throne for everybody and provided that "the board of censors will hereafter be delighted with the special duty of receiving and presenting to his majesty all memorials or petitions that may be presented by scholars not in office, or men of the people, persons hitherto not allowed to address the throne in any way except through their respective viceroys or governors. The board of censors is warned not to put obstacles in the way of people who wish to communicate with his majesty, for only through such courses can the emperor learn the exact state of affairs throughout the empire."

Such a proceeding as this was equal to a revolution and could not be tolerated by the princes and mandarins at court. Hence Mr. Kan became very unpopular. He nevertheless persuaded the emperor to sign an edict recognizing the freedom of the press, which was issued on Aug. 9 last. By it the editors of newspapers are granted "the special privilege of writing on political subjects in order to enlighten those in authority and tear off the veil which hides in security the misgovernment of officials. This indeed," continued the edict, "is the primary reason for the institution of newspapers in all countries."

His majesty also called upon newspaper editors and contributors "not to hold back just criticism," nor are they in future to avoid topics which have heretofore been forbidden through fear of giving offense to persons criticised, as this will obstruct his majesty's earnest desire to enlighten his ministers and the masses.

Only those who know the condition of China can realize the sensation which this edict created. Hitherto there were no newspapers in the empire outside the treaty ports, and any one who had the nerve to criticise an official had his head cut off, while an attempt to communicate with the emperor was the most heinous of crimes.

Mr. Kan is also credited with having secured an edict for the establishment of a free school system and a number of universities at the capitals of the several provinces for instruction in modern sciences, and also the edict issued last spring requiring candidates for office to be examined as to their knowledge of modern affairs instead of the ancient classics.

Weng Tung Ho, for a quarter of a century the most powerful man at court except Prince Kung, had been the emperor's tutor and had more influence with him than any one else except the empress dowager. He was the leader of the Conservative party and undertook to resist the influence of young Mr. Kan, but met with a terrible disaster. He was stripped of his offices and honors, banished from Peking and forbidden ever to enter the gates of the city again. Several others who attempted to counteract the influence of the young Canton reformer met with a similar fate, and it is believed that he, with the assistance of Chang Yen Hoon and other members of the British faction at court, were responsible for the recent degradation of Li Hung Chang.

Mr. Kan believed that English influence was better for China than that of Russia because of the difference in their form of government and the conditions of their people. He believed also that Russia was maneuvering to annex a large portion of the Chinese territory, while Great Britain only cared for the trade. Having been educated by English teachers in an English colony, his sympathies were naturally with the British government, and he was doubtless in communication with the British minister at Peking.—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

BAYARD'S REPARTEE.

An Incident of the ex-Senator's Quick Wittedness In Debate.

The late Thomas F. Bayard, though absolutely destitute of the sense of humor, was quick witted in debate and given to repartee of a dignified sort. During a discussion of the Louisiana question in the senate, 20 years ago, he had a litle passage with Blaine, ending in this wise, Bayard being in the midst of a speech and having lectured Blaine on his lack of wisdom:

Blaine—Will the senator yield to me a moment?

Bayard—With pleasure.

Blaine—In regard to the senator's concern as to my wisdom, of course I will take care of that myself. The senator invited the interruption which I made by palpably misquoting what I had said.

Bayard—I accept the senator's correction.

Blaine—Then the senator comes back and gives me a monition as to lack of wisdom in making an assertion which he had put into my mouth and which had no foundation whatever in fact. That is all to which I desire to call attention.

Bayard—The senator does me justice. His lack of wisdom I shall never attempt to supply.

Next to his aristocratic descent the two things in which Mr. Bayard felt most personal pride were his fine equestrianship and his wonderful resemblance in face to George Washington. Of all open air sports he was more or less fond, but horsemanship exceeded the rest of the catalogue in his affection. He always rode a splendid animal, and the more skittish it was the better he liked it. He was very much delighted and showed his pleasure with the frankness of a schoolboy when President Arthur once complimented him on his appearance in the saddle.—New York Post.

Honors In London.

The peace commissioners must have laughed good naturedly, Senator Frye especially, when the proprietor of the Hotel Cecil, in London, thinking to do them honor, hauled up the American and Spanish flags side by side on top of his mammoth hostelry. If he had been a man of more judgment and less tact, he would have given the stars and stripes a slight advantage as to elevation, but the Americans took as a joke what he intended seriously, and everything was pleasant enough. The scene on the porch of the Cecil during the months of August and September is one of the unique sights of London, and Americans who linger abroad as late as the middle of October have often expressed the wish that it might be inclosed with glass so that they could continue to sit and watch the courtyard regardless of the chill of approaching winter. If our commissioners had not hurried on to Paris, they might have supped in the splendid Victoria hall or slept turn about in Tod Sloane's vacated apartment.—New York Press.

Song For 1898.

Let us give a place in story
To the mothers who this year
Sent their boys away to battle,
Bravely hiding every tear.

Let us give especial honor
To the mothers who today
For their soldier boys are longing,
For their coming dare not pray.

When we talk of deeds heroic,
To our heroes point with pride,
Let us not forget the mothers
Of our heroes who have died.

And today, when flags are flying,
War is ended, peace is here,
Pray that peace may reach the mothers
Who have lost their boys this year.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

MADE THEM MARRY.

How Judge Green Reformed a Tough Negro Community.

About a year ago Judge Thomas D. Green of Charleston was sent to "Ten Mile Hill," the toughest negro habitation in the south, with instructions to reform it. Every one expected to hear of his death in a week, but he not only completely cowed the inhabitants, but has, in large measure, reformed them.

One of his characteristic acts was foreshadowed by the following notice, which he posted:

"Notice is hereby given that all negroes in this district must come into court and marry. The court holds that all 'coons' look alike, and as such they must wed. Parties who do not secur marriage certificates from this court will be arrested."

This was a stunner. The negroes did not understand how to take it, but their dealings with the court convinced them that what the court said had to go. So the next morning an old man and a young woman appeared at the court and said they wanted to marry. The judge tied the knot, blessed them and told them to send others. For awhile the negroes volunteered to marry, but afterward constables had to be sent out to haul in the negro men and women who were living together without being married. Within the past four or five months Judge Green has married more than 500 couples, and still the work goes merrily on. It has got so now that "spotters" run in to tell of the "coons" who are not married, and then the constables go out and chase them into court. When the ceremony is performed, they are sent away with a warning not to have business with that court again.

It was Judge Green's own idea to reform the district by having all the negroes get married. He said it was easier to manage the place when such conditions existed, as the men would not fight for their wives as soon as they would for the women whom they just picked up casually to live with.—New York Sun.

NEEDED LUBRICATING.

Story of Theodore Roosevelt's School Day Trials.

Theodore Roosevelt was not always the fluent orator and ready extemporaneous speaker that he is today, but this is not a matter of surprise, as precocity is never a proof of greatness, although it has in many noted instances characterized those who afterward became great. Theodore Roosevelt was a wide awake, hustling youth, good at his books, but better at his sports, a lover of all outdoors and a healthy, hearty, sturdy American boy. At school he was required to write essays, deliver orations and "speak pieces" just as are all schoolboys in these modern days, and his old playmates still delight to relate how "Ted" brought the house down by his method of rendering that old stand by, "Marco Bozzaris."

Everybody knows, at least, the beginning of the stirring

At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knee in suppliance bent,
Should tremble at his power.

When young Roosevelt's turn came to speak, he arose with all confidence and began:

"At midnight in his guarded tent
The Turk lay dreaming of the hour
When Greece, her knees"—

Then his memory failed him, and he repeated:

"Greece, her knees"—

In vain his memory stubbornly refused to work. Once more he shouted desperately:

"Greece, her knees"—

The old professor looked over his spectacles and encouragingly remarked: "Greece her knees once more, Theodore. Perhaps she'll go then."

American Divorces.

England's chancery court has refused in a recent case to recognize the validity in England of legal American divorces. A widow who applied for a dower was shown to have been married four times in eight years and to have three previous husbands still living, from whom she had been divorced. A Florida decree was selected for the test, and Mr. Justice Kekewich held that it was void in England.

A Herculean Labor.

Cleaning out the stables of King Augeas was holiday work in comparison with that which awaits France in carting away the Dreyfus litter, which may not be ended in time for the international housewarming of 1900.—New York Tribune.

Hundreds of BLANKETS for Half Value At THE BIG STORE.

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

WELLSVILLE.

LOG BROKE HIS LEG

Wellsville Man Injured Near Calcutta.

HE WAS BROUGHT TO TOWN

And Given Every Attention--New Bachelor Club Has Been Formed--Married This Morning--All the News of Wellsville.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock on the farm of Lachlin Ross near Calcutta an accident occurred to Wesley Smith who resides on Commerce street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Mr. Smith was engaged in hauling lumber for the saw mill belonging to John Kennedy. As he walked by the side of the wagon a very heavy timber, which was partly on the wagon and part dragging, veered to the side, and he was caught just below the knee of the left leg and it was broken.

Mr. Kennedy at once brought the injured man to his home in his buggy, where his leg was set and made as comfortable as possible. Mr. Smith is about 35 years of age, is married and has several children.

Built In a Few Hours.

We hear of towns that have grown up in a night, but Wellsville has never had the reputation of belonging to the mushroom variety. Yet yesterday, in in the space of a few hours, on the vacant lot in the public square, or part of it, a business block was erected com plete and entire, and the occupants moved in and commenced doing business as though it was a most natural thing.

A Bachelor Club.

The Bachelor club is a new organization in town. Quarters have been rented in the Goetz building. The members acknowledge to averaging in age 35 years. The list as announced follows:

Will Anderson, Albert Louther, Leonard Andrews, Frank Smith, John Davidson, Will Davis, Arthur Calloway, Samuel Davidson, C. E. Shirley, Mr. Black.

Married Today.

This morning at 8 o'clock Mrs. M. E. Miller and Mr. W. B. Robb were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at the Methodist Protestant parsonage, Rev. J. A. Thrapp officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Robb took the morning train for Wheeling, where they will meet friends. They will make their home in New Cumberland.

The News of Wellsville.

Room No. 5 in the Central building is being taught by Miss Lettie Brown during the illness of Miss Edna Joseph.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas, of Pittsburg, a daughter. Mrs. Thomas was formerly Miss Lula Putt, and resided here before her marriage.

A. M. Groff leaves this evening for his home in Columbus. He expects also to visit in Kenton and attend the fair at Lancaster, combining business and pleasure. Mr. Groff will return next week.

Miss Madge Langworthy left today, after spending her summer vacation at home, to resume her duties as physical director of the Young Women's Christian association in Cleveland. This is the third year Miss Langworthy has held that position.

The force of men under Commissioner Herbert, who have been at work on the Third street sewer by order of the board of health, have now about completed the job. They found many obstacles which had not been foreseen in lowering the sewer, but at last the work is practically finished.

T. H. Silver was in town yesterday on business. He returned last night.

J. Geotz was a Pittsburg visitor yesterday, and returned home on the night train.

Miss Anna Cummins of Main street, is visiting friends in Pittsburg. She will remain for two or three weeks.

John Eidenier and daughter Miss Lois, who have been in Pittsburg since Saturday, returned home to-day.

Walter Morris and wife and Ollie McCready were in Pittsburg yesterday.

The Stevenson foundry has been shut down yesterday and today to allow the workmen to attend the conclave in Pittsburg.

Business Is Slow.

Business in the offices of the local squires is very dull at the present time, but it is expected that they will experience a rush in the near future.

Maiden Speeches.

Sheridan, one of the greatest of British orators and who entered parliament after a conspicuously successful literary career, so nearly broke down in his maiden effort that the general verdict pronounced upon him was that "nature never intended him for an orator."

Brougham and Canning were equally unsuccessful, and many of the most celebrated speakers of the present day displayed no signs of oratory when they appeared for the first time before the critical assembly at St. Stephen's.

Mr. Gladstone's maiden speech, delivered Feb. 21, 1833, was a nervous, hesitant and almost inaudible effort.

Thursday Excursions.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold at single fare for round trip via Pennsylvania lines, Thursdays, Sept. 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13 and 20, from Ashtabula, Bellaire, Erie, Massillon, New Philadelphia and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route and from Cadiz, Dennison, New Cumberland, Washington Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route. Tickets will be sold for regular trains of those dates, and will be good returning three days including date of sale. For rates, tickets and time of trains, apply to Adam Hill Pennsylvania line ticket agent.

Low Rates For Conclave

Elaborate arrangements are completed for the Knights Templar conclave at Pittsburg in October. You may enjoy it all by going on low rate tickets to be sold over Pennsylvania lines Oct. 8 to 13, inclusive. After taking in the sights and festivities, interesting side trips may be made from Pittsburg at small cost by depositing return coupon of Pittsburg ticket with joint agent at that place. For particulars apply to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or address J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. *

WANTED.

WANTED--Gentlemen boarders at 172½ Seventh street, near R. Thomas & Sons company plant.

HASSEY'S

Have the Original Boss Ice Cream and the best Candies in the city.

Deidrick Block, Washington St.

Dr. J. N. VODREY

DENTIST,

Room 4, Porter Building,

DIAMOND.

THE GYPSIE MEDIUM and PALMIST can be consulted on all affairs of life, tell you your name and age. Her standing challenge to other mediums of $1.000 has not been accepted by one of them, and is still open. Her power excites the wonder and admiration of even the most skeptical. This gifted lady can be consulted at 187 Fourth street. Office hours from 9 to 9 daily. Can be seen Sundays.

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ATLANTIC TEA CO.

Our prices are always

The Lowest

If quality of goods are considered. We handle no trashy goods for advertising purposes.

PRICE LIST.

Mason Jars, quarts, per doz	35c
Half pint cov. Tumblers, per doz	20c
Half pint plain Tumblers, per doz	20c
Extra Caps and Rubbers, per doz	20c
Crystal Sealing Wax, 2 packages	5c
New cleaned Currants, per lb	10c
New seeded Raisins, per lb	10c
New Buckwheat, 8 lb for	25c
New Corn Meal, 15 lb for	25c
New Hominy, 15 lb for	25c
Rolled Oats, 8 lb for	25c
Oat Meal, 8 lb for	25c
Fresh Ginger Snaps, per lb	5c
Fresh Butter Crackers, per lb	5c
Fresh Oyster Crackers, per lb	5c
Fresh Wine Cakes, per lb	7c
Fresh Lunch Cakes, per pound	7c
Full size Wash Boards, each	10c
3 Tie Brooms, each	10c
17 in. Coal Hods, each	15c
Best Candles, each	1c
Carpet Tacks, per box	1c

ATLANTIC TEA CO.

We Lead,

Let Those Who Can Follow.

THAT PEKING WOMAN

INTRIGUES OF THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

Events Which Have Led to a Woman's Supremacy In the Celestial Kingdom—Decrees of Their Imperial Majesties the Two Empresses.

It was nearly 40 years ago that the woman Tsi An, now the most powerful person in China, began the intrigues which have at length given her autocratic power. The emperor, Hien Fung, died in August, 1861, and by his will left his kingdom to his 6-year-old son, Tungche. In the following November the boy was brought to Peking. Seated with him in the carriage were Tsi Tshi, the empress dowager, and Tsi An, who had been only one of the late emperor's secondary wives.

Plots quickly followed the introduction of the infantile emperor into the palace. The two women, through Prince Kung, a brother of Hien Fung, deposed the regents. Prince Kung was given high honors in the state. He was ambitious. In a short time Tsi An had obtained co-ordinate power with Tsi Tshi, the dowager empress. She stripped Kung of his powers for the purpose of ending his ambitions. Properly humbled, he was reinstated.

In 1872 the young emperor had reached his sixteenth birthday. The empress permitted him to marry Ahluta, a Mantchoo woman. Four months later Tungche announced in an edict that the two empresses had commanded him to assume the reins of power. He soon showed that he was desirous of being emperor in fact. Therefore he degraded Prince Kung.



DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

The very next day their imperial majesties issued a decree restoring the fallen prince to all his former dignities. It was given out that the youthful emperor was still fractious. Rumors spread at the same time that his health was poor. On Dec. 18, 1873, an edict appeared requesting the empress dowager to take personal charge of public business. A few months afterward the emperor died.

It has always been believed that he was murdered. His death was speedily followed by that of his widow Ahluta. These deaths were entirely favorable to the personal interests of the two empresses. The empress selected as the successor Tungche Tsai Tien, a son of Prince Chung, who was proclaimed emperor under the name of Kwangsu. Kwangsu was born in 1871. He was a mere infant when declared emperor, which was a fact convenient to the two feminine intriguers.

Kwangsu married Yehhonala, the daughter of a Mantchoo general, in 1889. She still lives. Upon the celebration of the marriage Tsi An announced her retirement from active participation in public affairs. She never released one iota of her power, however, and ruled the young emperor as before.

Li Hung Chang has always been his favorite, and on more than one occasion he has saved his head. It was his removal from a seat on the tsung-li-yamen that is said to have precipitated the palace revolution which ended in the death of Kwangsu.—Chicago Chronicle.

One More Use For a Hairpin.

The statement that the power was shy on the Yarmouth electric road during the electrical storm Wednesday afternoon was incorrect. Instead a bolt of lightning had blown out the fuse to the electric lights of the car which arrived in the city at 7:30 p. m., an hour late. There were no spare fuses on board, so Superintendent Decker, always on hand and with a prompt remedy for all trouble, borrowed a common hairpin from one of the lady passengers. The lady was somewhat surprised at the request, but after granting it was much pleased to see Mr. Decker straighten out the pin and replace the burned fuse with it. Then the juice was admitted to the car and all went well.—Eastern Argus.

Why He Refused to Pay.

"One dollar, please," said the clairvoyant.

"Not much," he replied. "I'll not pay you a cent."

"Do you think I reveal the future for nothing?"

"I don't care anything about that. You told me I was to marry three times, and I don't propose to put a premium on bad news."—Chicago News.

STAR

BargainStore

DRESS GOODS.

3 pieces of the best $1 black crepon for 75c. Black crepon, new patterns, sold all over town for $1.25, our price 98c. Silk and wool black crepon, sold all over town for $1.75 and $2, our price $1.50. Colored dress goods at special low prices.

SILKS.

New style in striped silk waists patterns worth $1, for 75c a yard. Large bar silks worth $1.25 for 95c a yard. Special in black satin. All silk black satin cheap at 90c for 75c. 27 inch extra quality, all silk black satin, $1.39 value for $1 a yard.

WAISTS.

25 black satin waists, corded and made in the latest style, cheap at $5, will go for $3.98. All silk waists pleated in the front for $3.98. Our silk and satin waists at $4.98 can not be matched anywhere. Good flannelette waists for 50c. Fine plaid waists for 75c. All wool cloth waists lined all through full blouse front for 98c. Better ones for $1.25. Fine cloth waists braided $2.50 value, for $1.75. Cashmere waists in all colors, trimmed in velvet ribbon for $1.75. Velvet waists in all colors $4 value for $2.75, and many more styles in cloth, satin and silk waists which we have no room to enumerate and on which we will save you a great deal.

WRAPPERS.

25 dozen new wrappers in this week, Good wrappers with tide lining for 48c. Heavy fleeced wrappers trimmed cheap at $1 for 69c. See our lined of fleeced wrappers at 98c, $1.25 and up to $1.98, every one worth more money. A new line of calico and percale wrappers at saving prices.

TRIMMED HATS.

The greatest line in the city and we are selling lots of them. Fine velvet hats as low as $1.75 worth $2.50. Our $2.49 hats are cheap at $3.50. Our line at $2.98 are beauties and they can not be matched for less than $4 and $4.50. $5 and $6 hats for $3.49 and $3.98.

Sailors and Military Hats.

We are getting in new ones every day and we are selling lots of them. 10 dozen new hats and sailors in today. 100 boxes of new hat trimming in this week on which we can save you a good deal.

UNDERWEAR.

The greatest line of underwear for men, ladies and children at prices that will interest every economical buyer.

UMBRELLAS.

200 new umbrellas this week which we offer at prices you never got before.

Tailor Made Suits.

A nice line of roilor made suits at saving prices. Our new line of jackets is coming in every day and all we ask you is to look at our line before buying. 200 new plush, buckley and cloth capes at prices that it will surprise you. A full line of misses' and children's jackets at great saving prices.

Special In Skirts.

Twenty-five black crepon skirts $3 value for $1.98. 25 wool crepon skirts double lined worth $6 for $3.98. All silk skirts full width for $3.75. Heavy gross grain silk silk skirts $7 values for $4.98.

Special In Blankets.

100 pair of 50c blankets for 35c a pair. 100 pair of full size blankets for 44c a pair worth 75c. 50 pair alf wool blanksts for $2.49 a pair. 50 pair of 11-4 blankets in all colors, $4 values, for $2.89 a pair. Very fine blankets in white, extra size, $7 values for $4.98 a pair. Home made comforts filled with fine cotton, cheap at 2 for $1.49.

COLLARETTES.

The best line in town and our prices are fully one-third less than elsewhere.

Nice collarettes for $1.49. Collarettes with astrachan yoke and tails for $2.49. Collarettes with longtails and tails cheap at $6 for $3.98. At $4.50, $4.98, $5.98, $6.98 and $7.50 we can show you a line every one of which is worth from $2 to $4 more. Very fine collarettes in all styles up to $14.50.

Domestics and Linens.

One bale of 6c unbleached muslin for 3 7-8c. 25 pieces of 12 1-2c dark percales for 6 3-4c. 7c comfort calico for 5c. 7c all linen crash for 43-4c. 5c crash for 3 3-4c. Large size towels for 4c. 50c white table linen for 39c, and many other things on which we will save you a great deal.

STAR

BargainStore

138 and 140 Fifth Street.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

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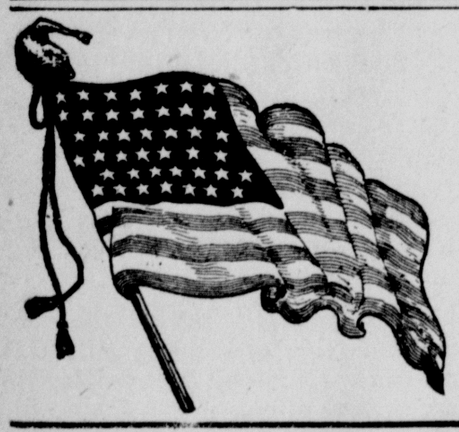
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12.

UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For secretary of state, Charles Kinney.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge W. T. Spear.

For clerk of the Supreme Court, Josiah B. Allen.

For member Board of Public Works, W. G. Johnston.

For dairy and food commissioner, Joseph C. Blackburn.

REPUBLICAN DISTRICT TICKET.

For representative in Congress from the Eighteenth Ohio district, Robert W. Tayler of Lisbon.

REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Judge of the Circuit Court of the Seventh Judicial district, P. A. Laubie of Salem.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For auditor of Columbiana county, J. Frank Adams of Lisbon.

For county commissioner, J. H. French of Salem.

For infirmary director, J. M. McBride of Gavers.

For coroner, John L. Straughn of Lisbon.

DESPERATE even this early in the campaign the opponents of President McKinley are saying things they may regret later.

THE manner in which "Poor Lo" is taking care of himself brings to mind more forcibly than ever the assertion that good Indians are always dead Indians.

NO MAN in East Liverpool who takes the little time required to investigate the state of trade and compare it with the days when Democracy was in power, will find any excuse for voting the Democratic ticket.

SOME of the newspapers that were a month ago praising Colonel Roosevelt are now unable, with all the imagination they can command, to find sufficient abuse to heap upon his broad shoulders, and yet they say they are patriotic.

NO ONE pretends to believe that the coming election will not result in defeat for some Republican congressmen. It is the history of American politics. Many things occur during the first years of every administration to change the aspect of the next congress. Yet no one believes there will be a Democratic majority if the Republicans but do their duty in going to the polls.

NO LOAFING NOW.

The Republican committee having in charge the congressional campaign have taken a careful survey of the field from Maine to California, and have decided that members of their party must get down to work if the next congress will be one that will uphold and support President McKinley through the trying times sure to come very soon.

The President has mapped out his policy, and it meets with the approbation of Republicans everywhere. Democrats declare it is wrong for the American flag to float over conquered territory, and following the example of the stuffed prophet, would haul down the Stars and Stripes. It is patriotism to vote the Republican ticket this fall, because it is patriotism to uphold the flag of the nation and all it represents; to retain that which has been taken by force of arms and extend to it the benefits of our civilization.

—C. J. Heckman, of Zanesville, is spending a few days in the city attending to some business.

THE STANDARD PLANT

Will Make the Moulds For Salem's Pottery

WHILE THE SPLENDID BUILDINGS

Are Being Erected—The Final Contract Will Be Closed One Week From Tomorrow—Liverpool Parties Are In Salem Today Looking After the Deal.

The following is taken from the Salem News, and will interest many people in this city, who know of the pottery:

"Mr. Hole succeeded in closing the deal with the East Liverpool people so far as the board of trade had anything to do with it. The final contract between the land company and the East Liverpool parties will not be signed until Oct. 20.

"The pottery people will drive over to Salem Wednesday morning, providing the weather be favorable, for the purpose of looking over the site selected for the pottery plant, and plan the location of the buildings. Specifications for the final contract will be drawn at once.

"The main building of the plant will be 420 feet long and three stories high. The kiln building will be 100x120 feet.

"Work on the buildings will be begun as soon as possible, probably within two weeks, and the pottery will be in operation inside of six months.

"While the work is progressing here it is expected to have the moulds and other necessary articles for use in the pottery made at the works of the Standard Pottery Company in East Liverpool so that by the time the buildings are ready to have the plant put in operation everything needed inside will be ready also."

INTO THE ARMY

Will a Number of Liverpool Boys Soon Go.

It is said that a number of Liverpool boys have decided to join the regular army, and as men are now in great demand it is highly probable they will be accepted.

"I am going to be accepted before I give up my job," said one, "after that I don't care who gets it, but I propose to keep it until the right time. I can always have a home in the regulars and I hear the work is not as hard as laboring even in Liverpool. I am going to try it at Pittsburg, and there are several others going with me. We want to get into the cavalry."

MORE TRAMPS.

They Have Already Appeared at the Sewer Pipe Works.

It is a little early for tramps to appear at potteries and sewer pipe plants in the valley, but it is said that they are already spending nights at these places.

A few were at Walker the other night, and a number have recently been entertained in the city at various potteries. As a rule they are men going east, and all say they are in search of work. They beg during the day in the city.

NOT A SUCCESS

Was the Trial of a New Smoke Consumer.

The trial made at the light plant last night with a new smoke consumer was not as successful as was expected.

The object of the light company is to secure a consumer that will answer their purpose in full, and so far they have been unsuccessful. Superintendent McKeehan is after another patent that may be used to advantage.

On the River.

At the wharf this morning the river registered 3.7 feet. This is a slight fall from the mark of yesterday. There has been some heavy rain at the headwaters of the Allegheny and this will cause a small rise in the Ohio. The river has now reached a packet stage but no locals will be up or down tonight.

Will Be Started Soon.

The work of repairing Accommodation alley will be commenced in the near future, and the alley will be put in first class condition for travel.

Sore Throat, whether lasting or not, depends on how soon you use **Tonsiline.**

Her Splendid Hair.

When Mrs. Norton was in the heyday of her loveliness, a very beautiful Italian woman came to London, bringing letters of introduction. Mrs. Norton asked a small party of fashionable people to meet her at dinner, among whom was Lord Normanby, a great admirer of pretty women. All the men were enchanted with the beautiful stranger and all the women rather jealous. One of her great beauties was a profusion of splendid hair, dressed in innumerable plaits. The women decided they were not all her own. Before the evening was over Lord Normanby expressed his admiration of the wonderful hair and intimated how much he should like to see it let down.

"Since you wish it, my lord," said the woman, and she forthwith unplaited one massive coil after another, while the other women looked on, devoured with envy. "I am doing for you, my lord, what I do not do for everybody," said the houri, casting up her fine eyes at the enraptured Lord Normanby from under her mantle of flowing locks. "It is three weeks now since I last undid my hair."

Which announcement in some degree consoled the English dames for their inferior locks.

Giles In the Pulpit.

The tenets of John Wesley and his disciples were eagerly embraced in Norfolk, and Giles frequently became a local preacher. One "local," Sam by name, is described as "a born teacher," though his similes often dropped to the burlesque. On one occasion he took for his text, "The wages of sin is death," and prefaced his sermon as follows:

"My fri'nds, Brother Paul tells us that the waages o' sin is death. Now, let's see wuther we kin grasp wot he maan by't. S'pose I wor tu go an du my haarwest for Mr. H. (a local farmer), an arter all the wuk wor dun go an ax Mr. T. (another farmer in the same village) fur my waages, wot du yeou think Mr. T. would saay? Sure-ly he would up and saay, 'Sam, yeou air a fule. Go an ax Mr. H. fur yer waages; yeou ha' dun yer haarwest there. Wot du yeou come an ax me fur yer waages fur?' An ef I wuk all my loife fur the daavil an go tu God fur my reward he wool saay, 'No, no, Sam; yeou go tu the daavil fur yer reward; yeou hev wuked fur him in the haarwest o' loife; he must pay yeou.'"—Westminster Gazette.

A Sufficient Diet.

A quart of milk, three-quarters of a pound of moderately fat beef—sirloin, for instance—and five ounces of wheat flour, all contain about the same amount of nutritive material, but we pay very different prices for them, and they have different values for nutriment. The milk comes nearest to being a perfect food. It contains all of the different kinds of nutritive materials that the body needs. Bread made from the wheat flour will support life. It contains all the necessary ingredients for nourishment, but not in the proportions best adapted for ordinary use. A man might live on beef alone, but it would be a very one sided and imperfect diet, but meat and bread together make the essentials of a healthy diet. Such are the results of experience, and the advancing science of later years explains them. This explanation takes into account not simply quantities of meat and bread and milk and other materials which we eat, but also the nutritive ingredients or "nutrients" which they contain.—New York Ledger.

Fire and Water.

Water will extinguish a fire because the water forms a coating over the fuel, which keeps it from the air, and the conversion of water into steam draws off the heat from the burning fuel. A little water makes a fire fiercer, while a large quantity of water puts it out. The explanation is that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. When therefore the fire can decompose the water into its simple elements, it serves as fuel to the flame.

It Was Not "Hypnotism."

W. M. Snowden, of this city, went into the office of Doctor Larkins this morning with muscular rheumatism, which had almost paralyzed his side, and had drawn his head over to one side on his shoulder. He took two treatments, three hours apart, and is almost well. He can now walk erect and turn his head in any direction. The cure was performed without medicine.

Double Time.

The potteries in the city are very busy at the present time, and many of the decorating departments are running double time.

Bad Roads.

The country roads leading out of the city are in miserable condition, and it will be but a short time until they are almost impassible if the rain continues.

At the Grand.

Tommy Shearer and his company played "Little Miss Military" to a large audience last night. Tonight they will present "A Waif of the Mines."

A Wedding.

A marriage license was issued today to John Wade and Nola Allison. The parties reside in this city.

BENDHEIM'S.



Boys' and Girls' Wear-well Shoes are the best $1.50 a pair.

Don't fail to see our Men's Fall and Winter Shoes at $3, 3.50. 4.

They are Bargains.

A PURCHASER

Of our shoes cannot fail to note their fine points. We fit the foot, as it should be fitted, have the manufacturer use material that is durable and back them with our guarantee. Our styles are new, up to date and our prices are reasonable. They represent a combination of style, beauty, durability and comfort that cannot be surpassed by anyone anywhere, and our low prices makes every one of them a bargain.

No matter what sort of shoe you want, you ought to come here for them, because we'll save you money and you are more likely to find here what you want than any where else.

Yours for good shoes,

Reasonably Priced.

BENDHEIM'S.



WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

STRONG AGAIN! Sex-ine Pills TRADE MARK

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

SHORT NAME CABINET.

The President Seems to Prefer Men With Monosyllables.

Probably many people have noticed the remarkable preponderance of short names among the president's chief advisers. It is so marked that it strikes me as rather odd. Was there ever a man with a three lettered name in the cabinet before? I cannot say positively that there never was, but I have searched quite a bit without finding one, and President McKinley not only has had two, but has made the change from Day to Hay with positively the least expenditure of alphabetical characters ever known in a like case.

The secretary ad interim, Adee, who held the fort between Hay and Day, has but four letters, while the first assistant secretary, Moore, who resigned with Day to go to Paris, is also a monosyllabist. As the cabinet is now made up, six of the eight—Hay, Gage, Long, Bliss, Smith and Griggs—have monosyllabic names, while the two dissyllabists, Alger and Wilson, have names about as short as dissyllables could well be.

Then look at the names of the members of the peace commission—Day, Frye, Reid, Gray, Davis—four are monosyllables, and the five have only 20 letters among them. I suppose there isn't the slightest significance in this juxtaposition of remarkably short names; nevertheless its oddity ought to attract attention.—Washington Cor. Buffalo Express.

Cristobal Colon's Cat.

A prisoner of war who refused to be interviewed was seen at the offices of the United States Express company in New York the other day, en route to the United States supply station, St. Josephs, Mich., where he will be put in custody of Lloyd Clark, a relative of Captain Clark of the Oregon. The following notice was found pasted on the prisoner's personal effects:

"To Good Americans—Treat me kindly and give me food, as I am a prisoner of war from the Cristobal Colon, being forwarded by my captors, the crew of the Oregon, to the gallant commander, Captain Clark, whose brave efforts forced the Colon to surrender July 3, 1898." The prisoner's name was Mr. Thomas Cat. He was a handsome specimen, having a silver gray coat, with tiger stripes, and showed no effects of having passed through the horrors of war, although very much incomunicado.—New York Sun.

The officers of a leading London hospital believe that the general increase of cancer is due to excess in meat eating.

Physical Endurance.

It should be impressed upon all young persons that during life each member of the body, in the very act of living, produces poison to itself, notes a writer in Popular Science Monthly. When this poison accumulates faster than it can be eliminated, which always occurs unless the muscle has an interval of rest, then will come fatigue, which is only another expression for toxic infection. If the muscle is given an interval of rest, so that the cell can give off its waste product to keep pace with the new productions, the muscle will then liberate energy for a long time. This latter condition is what we call endurance.

The power and endurance of the human machine is limited according to our understanding of the above facts, and also our recognition of its slowness in getting started. Like any other ponderous and intricate machine, the body requires time to get in harmonious working order. The brain, nerves, heart and skeletal muscles must be given some warning of the work they are expected collectively to perform. Ignorance of this fact has broken down many a young man who aspired to honors on the cinder path.

The necessity of getting all the parts of the body slowly in working order is well understood by trainers and jockeys on the race track, as is evidenced by the preliminary "warming up" they give their horses, although it is doubtful if the trainers could give any physiologic reason for this custom.

Smiled In Death's Face.

Surely pathos could go no further than this. A little girl was killed by the engine of a passing train in south Queensland, Australia. Said the driver: "I saw the little child on the track, and the sight was one that almost made my heart stop beating. She was sitting down playing, it appeared, with the stones. She was not old enough to understand the position she was in. When I blew the whistle, the little tot just turned around, and as the engine drew near her she looked up at me and smiled."—Melbourne Age.

Hundreds of

BLANKETS

For Half Value

At

THE BIG STORE,

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

LIGHT COMPANY CASES

Came Before Common Pleas Court.

ONE WAS EASILY SETTLED

In the Other Charles Shaub Was Given Leave to File Another Petition--A Wellsville Case Being Tried This Afternoon.

LISBON, Oct. 12.—[Special]—The case of A. G. Smith, administrator, against J. G. Kountz, was settled. The defendant is to pay $100, and each to pay his own costs. The plaintiff sued on a note of $250, claiming interest from 1890.

The case of John Robinson against J. J. McDevitt was dismissed, as was that of Fawcett against McDevitt.

William Azdell, executor of Nancy Robinson, having died, C. R. Chaney was appointed in his stead.

Christina Richardson has been appointed administratrix of the estate of William Richardson, of Wellsville. Bond $4,000.

A. C. Wise has sold to Isaac Esterly, land in Columbiana, $100; Matilda Krigler to A. C. Wise, land in Columbiana $60; David Boyce to James Rayl lot 2,303, Liverpool, $325.

In the case of the Lakon company against the Ceramic City Light company, the jury was waived, trial was had to court on an agreed statement of facts, the petition was dismissed at plaintiffs' cost and judgment was given defendant for its costs.

In the case of Charles Shaub against the Ceramic City Light company the demurrer to the petition was sustained, and leave given Shaub to file an amended petition by Oct. 22.

Marriage licenses were issued to Jesse M. Moore and Wilnetta Klein, Jesse E. Howell and Birdie Longenecker.

The case of Kate Timlyn against Harry Kountz, of Wellsville, is being heard today.

Timothy Burns has been ordered by probate court to file a report of his doings as administrator of the estate of Michael McCoy. He has filed no report since 1896.

NEXT MONDAY

Will the Pittsburg League Team Play In This City.

Manager Dix this morning booked the Pittsburg league team next Monday. The league team will lineup as follows: McCarthy, 1; Tannehill, p and m; Padden, 2; O'Brien, 1; Gray, 3; Schriver, c; Ely, s; Hastings, p and r; Kennedy, sub. The local team will be strengthened by the addition of Carey and Howard, and it is expected Mercer will be home before the game is played.

Doc Howard, who has been playing ball this season with the Cuban X Giants, arrived last evening from Chicago. The team had started for California, but gave up their trip.

The Rovers football club will meet Friday evening and make arrangements to commence practice.

The Morgantown Rugby football team are endeavoring to book a game with the local club.

CLOSE THE OPENINGS.

Streets Are In Need of Someone's Attention.

There are still several openings in the paved streets, and the proper persons should see that they are repaired before the cold weather sets in. Otherwise they will probably be permitted to remain that way all winter. In Seventh street there are no less than three openings that were made over a month ago.

Successful Collections.

The collections now being made by by the members of St. Aloysius church, and the church of the Immaculate Conception of Wellsville, are assuming large proportions.

The contest between the churches does not close until the last of November, and it is expected a great many dollars will be raised by each church.

N. G. Macrum Better.

N. G. Macrum, who has been confined to his home in Second street by illness, is much better today.

Hundreds of

BLANKETS

For Half Value

At

THE BIG STORE.

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Miss Etta Davis, of Newport, is the guest of friends in this city.

—J. J. Bennett, of Steubenville, spent today in the city visiting friends.

—Mrs. Dr. Beebe, of Sidney, O., is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. S Young.

—Attorney R. G. Thompson has returned from a business trip to Lisbon.

—Elmer V. Reed, of New Brighton, is in the city spending several days with his brother.

—Miss Olive Newton has returned to her home near Mingo after a visit with friends in this city.

—R. J. Surface, of West Liberty, who was in the city yesterday attending to some important business, returned to his home this morning.

—Mrs. John Wolf and Mrs. William Johnson and family, who have been spending several weeks in East Palestine, have returned to their homes in in this place.

TRAINS WERE LATE

Because of Heavy Conclave Business Yesterday.

The train due in this city at 3:49 yesterday afternoon was over an hour late in arriving.

During the afternoon there was a slight wreck near the east end of the Smith's Ferry siding and as a result travel was delayed a considerable time. The wreck was caused by no less than six small gravel cars jumping the track.

During the morning there was a small wreck east of Rochester on the Ft. Wayne road and several cars were thrown on the Cleveland and Pittsburg tracks. They were cleared away in a short time and traffic was resumed.

MAY CHANGE THE LAW.

Christian Endeavorers Will Talk of Their Pledge.

The Endeavor society of the First Presbyterian church will hold an important business meeting this evening. Several changes in the constitution will be presented, the most important one being that all members of the society shall sign a new pledge every six months and unless they do so their names will not be read out at the consecration meetings.

No War Tax There.

James E. Boyd, assistant attorney general, has rendered an opinion in which he holds that the refund check given passengers on railroad trains who pay cash in excess of the regular fare is not subject to the stamp tax. He has also held that checks for excess baggage are not taxable.

Only the Destitute.

Business at the office of the township trustees is still very slow, but they have had a few new applicants for aid in the last few days. The trustees will this season make a rule to help no person who is not absolutely in destitute circumstances.

Very Ill.

Mrs. Hugh Mally, who has been suffering at her home in East Market street for several months from the effects of a tumor, is very weak. Her condition is not improving.

Not Many Passengers.

Travel to Pittsburg this morning on the Cleveland and Pittsburg road on account of the conclave was very light. No extra coaches were attached to the early trains.

Placed Orders.

J. E. Thompson, a buyer for several firms about Huntington, W. Va., was in the city yesterday placing orders. They were of unusual size.

Here From the East.

Mr. Marsh, who travels through New England in the interests of the Sebring company, is in the city on business.

NEWS REVIEW for all the news,

NOT YET COMPLETED.

Democrats Have Not Arranged For the Opening of the Campaign.

The Democratic central committee met in their rooms in the Citizen's National bank building in Washington street, last night.

As a matter of fact they transacted some business, but when several members were seen today they stated that nothing was done that would interest the public at the present time. There were about 18 members of the committee present.

The arrangements for the opening of the campaign in this city have not been completed by the committee, but will be finished by the last of the week. Who will be the speakers and the dates will be arranged, probably, Friday evening.

CAN BUY HORSES.

Councilman Stewart's Objection Did Not Count.

The motion passed by a vote of 5 to 2 at the last meeting of council to authorize the fire committee to purchase a team for the East End station, and to which Mr. Stewart noted an exception, stating that it took two-thirds of all the members elected to pass a motion of the kind, has been declared legal by Solicitor McGarry, and the ruling of Acting President Peach is correct.

The law says that it takes but a majority of the members elected, and the fire committee can now purchase the team as soon as they see fit.

NO BUSINESS.

City Hall is the Dullest Place in Town Today.

There were no arrests made during the night or this morning, and as a result matters about city hall were very quiet this morning.

When Mayor Bough was asked if a charge had been made against any of the women who were before him Monday night he would not talk, other than saying that nothing had been done before him in the matter. No complaints were filed yesterday.

STILL THE MIDWAY,

But Residents Now Call It Diamond Street.

Although a petition was presented to council several months ago to change the name of Summit lane to Diamond street, no action has ever been taken, and the residents have adopted the name and it is now called Diamond street by them.

The lane was named the Midway several years ago by popular consent, and it will probably never lose the title.

To Be Married Next Week.

The marriage of Miss Lizzie Metsch of Railroad street to David MacIntosh, of Franklin street, is announced for next Tuesday evening. The ceremony will be performed at eight o'clock by Rev. Butts, of East Palestine, at the home of the bride. They will make their home in this city.

NOTICE.

Water consumers should call at the water works office and pay their water rent. By doing so now you will save the discount.

J. W. GIPNER,
Clerk.

Wants an Early Trial.

An effort is being made to have the Hayes damage case against the city listed for trial at this term of court. It will be remembered the case was sent back from circuit court for retrial.

No More Annoyance.

The small boys have ceased to annoy the trimmer for the electric light company, and it has been many weeks since lamps were broken in the vicinity of Trentvale and Avondale streets.

No New Developments.

Elmer Haskins, who was put in jail Monday on a charge preferred before Squire Rose, is still in custody in default of $300 bail. There are no new developments in the case.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

One solid week—commencing

Monday Night, Oct. 10.

TOMMY SHEARER,

And his clever Company in a Repertoire of Standard Attractions.

POPULAR PRICES: 10c, 20c, 30c.

Tonight the Comedy Drama

"WAIF OF THE MINES."

Reserved Seats Now on Sale.

A Mill has sent us about 500

Blankets

with orders to sell them at prices which are less than

Half What They Are Worth.

They are strictly high grade, every thread wool, and weigh from 4 to 6½ pounds to the pair.

There are all colors, White, Scarlet, Plaid and Grey, and are splendid goods.

But they are single blankets, or in pairs of which there are only a few alike, hence cannot be sold to the wholesale trade.

If you want 4 or 6 pairs alike you can't get them out of this lot.

If you want a single Blanket, or 2 or 3 single ones, or one or two pairs alike, you can get them, and at one-half the value.

They go at

$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2,00 $2.25

APIECE.

Worth $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $5.00. and $6.00.

Our Blanket Bargains the past month have been great, but they're nothing compared with these.

Sale closes Oct. 22d.

THE S. G. HARD CO.

THE BIG STORE.

WEBSTER IN NEW YORK

The Plucky Soldier Arrives From Porto Rico.

HE WILL SOON BE AT HOME

Numbered Among the Sick In Dispatches, But Wires Home That He Is Well—Has Been With the Fourth Ohio Since the War Began.

Private Dan Webster, of this city, has arrived in New York from Porto Rico, and will be home in a short time.

The news came to his mother, Mrs. Webster, of Minerva street, late yesterday afternoon in a telegram from the plucky young soldier. He simply stated that he had arrived, was well and would soon be at home. The telegram was not unexpected. A short time ago press dispatches contained the information that a large number of sick soldiers had been sent home from Ponce, and as Liverpool's soldier had been ill it was inferred he was among the number. Monday Mrs. Webster received a number of letters that had been sent her son which prompted the belief he had left Porto Rico for home.

Private Webster arrived in New York yesterday on the transport Berlin, which brought all the sick that could be gathered up. There was on board 206 persons, six of them being soldiers of the Fourth. They will be furloughed or discharged from the service, and that is why Dan Webster, one of the few East Liverpool soldiers who was in action during the Spanish war, will soon be home.

ENJOYED THE DAY.

Local People Were Delighted in Spite of the Rain.

A great many East Liverpool people who were in Pittsburg yesterday returned on the special and the regular midnight train. Some will return this afternoon to witness the illumination tonight.

In spite of the rain and the enormous crowd they say they enjoyed the grand display immensely. The crowd was a jam everywhere, and all thought of comfort was thrown to the winds.

A number called at the headquarters of Pilgrim commandery in the court house, and were received with courteous hospitality. Others were unable to find a Liverpool man because of the crowd.

The commandery marched in the Fourth division, fourth brigade, under Grand Commander Stephen B. Sands, of Ohio, and M. G. Cornel. There were 50 swords in line. They presented a handsome appearance.

STILL AT IT.

The Lisbon-Wellsville Road Project Is Still Living.

It is learned upon the highest authority that the project to build an electric line from Lisbon to Wellsville has not been abandoned, and the parties spoken of in the NEWS REVIEW a few weeks ago in connection with the plan are still at work.

The project was outlined at that time, and as near as can be learned there have been no changes. Western capital is interested, and since the Pennsylvania company has captured the only available route along the Little Beaver the strangers have turned their attention to the new country. It is asserted that they will not depend upon passenger traffic for revenue, but will draw largely from other sources.

LIKED THE MAJOR

Who Gave Testimony Before the Investigating Commission.

Major Gallagher, the officer who testified before the investigating commission the other day concerning the food supply of the army at Santiago, is well known and popular with the men of Company E.

He had charge of the depot of supplies which they guarded so faithfully, and when ordered to the front wanted the Third battalion of the Eighth to accompany him, but they remained to look after some ammunition. He is quoted as having said the battalion was among the best volunteers he had ever known.

Improved In Health.

Freight Agent T. J. Thomas, who has been very ill at his home in Walnut street several days, suffering with rheumatism, resumed his work at the general freight office this morning. He is much improved in health.

Shipping Freight to Town.

Receipts are very light at the freight depot, and the wareroom of the depot is packed with freight which came in during the past few days.

A Very Prudent Young Man.

Of William and John Scott, afterward Lord Stowell and Lord Elton, Lord John Russell used to tell this story: When they were young men at the bar, having had a stroke of professional luck, they determined to celebrate the occasion by having a dinner at the tavern and going to the play. When it was time to call for the reckoning William Scott dropped a guinea. He and his brother searched for it in vain and came to the conclusion that it had fallen between the boards of the uncarpeted floor.

"This is a bad job," said William, "we must give up the play."

"Stop a bit," said John. "I know a trick worth two of that," and he called a waitress.

"Betty," said he, "we've dropped 2 guineas. See if you can find them." Betty went down on her hands and knees and found the guinea, which had rolled under the fender.

"That's a very good girl, Betty," said John Scott, pocketing the coin, "and when you find the other you can keep it for your trouble." And the prudent brothers went with light hearts to the play and so eventually to the bench and the woolsack.

Fish In Icebound Waters.

Fish do not breathe air, but the life supporting constituent of air—oxygen gas—which is soluble in water to the extent of three volumes in 100 at ordinary temperatures and four in 100 at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, where it is separated from the blood only by a very thin membrane, through which the gas is able to pass.

Fish in icebound rivers have to depend entirely upon this store of oxygen for their respiration, and if it becomes exhausted they are suffocated, just as we should be if deprived of oxygen.

It rarely happens, however, that any considerable area of water is entirely covered with ice, especially in the case of rivers. Holes and cracks are almost sure to occur here and there, by which the oxygen of the air can reach the water and become dissolved in it. During a long frost fish may always be found congregated beneath air holes in large numbers. They are there to breathe.—Exchange.

Bananas In Typhoid Fever.

After a long experience with typhoid patients, Dr. Ussery of St. Louis maintains that the best food for them is the banana. He explains by stating that in this disease the lining membrane of the small intestines becomes intensely inflamed and engorged, eventually beginning to slough away in spots, leaving well defined ulcers, at which places the intestinal walls become dangerously thin.

Now, a solid food, if taken into the stomach, is likely to produce perforation of the intestines, dire results naturally following, and, this being the case, solid foods or those containing a large amount of innutritious substances are to be avoided as dangerous.

But the banana, though it may be classed as a solid food, containing as it does some 95 per cent nutrition, does not possess sufficient waste to irritate the sore spots. Nearly the whole amount taken into the stomach is absorbed, giving the patient more strength than can be obtained from other food.—American Druggist.

The Apparent Difference.

Johnny—Pa, some of the curious people round here they call "odd" and some of the others "eccentric." What's the difference?

Pa—When a man is said to be eccentric, he usually has more or less money. When he is poor, a man is simply odd. —Boston Transcript.

Merely a Hard Frost.

It would not be accurate to say that the meeting of Admiral Cervera and the Spanish minister of marine made no ice.—Detroit Free Press.

One Good Turn Deserves Another.

While he is about the work of lifting the sunken wrecks off Santiago Hobson might give the Merrimac a boost.—Detroit Journal.

When Nuts Are Ripe.

A crisp wind flitting the gold leaves down
From the whimpering beeches' glimmering heights,
The gilt sun tanning the walnuts brown
And tinting the woods with scarlet lights,
The metallic rasp of the squirrel's call,
The blue jay's scream in the maples, then
A swish and thud as the ripe nuts fall,
And we laugh with the glee of "nutting again."

Then it's over the hills when the day is new,
And the hoar frost gleams on the wayside grass,
And the webs in the hazel drip with dew
And bar the path where the cattle pass;
The ways are wet to the eager feet
That romp in a race to the nutting ground,
But the bypaths dry ere the nutters meet
Where the treasures of tree and bush are found.

Then it's over the hills when the daylight wanes
And the heart is light from the happy quest
Of the burden that cheers while its glad weight pains
Till the muscles thrill for the joy of rest,
So we watch the gold and the red grow bright
And echo the squirrel's gay call when
The hoar frost gleams in the autumn light,
And we dream of the pleasure of "nutting again."

—Chicago Record.

PARTY PLEDGES.

Record Never Before Made by a Political Party

IN SAME PERIOD OF TIME.

The Republican Platform of 1896 and How Its Declarations Have Been Respected and Its Promises Carried Out.

Never before in the history of American politics have party pledges been so quickly fulfilled and so completely kept as those have of the national Republican platform of 1896 by that party. Never before were measures advocated so soon enacted into law or evils complained of so promptly removed. On this matter the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says:

Pledges Kept.

In the platform adopted at its last national convention the Republican party pledged itself to a speedy restoration of a protective tariff. In spite of the free silver "balance of power" in the senate it passed such a law, and in a briefer space of time than had marked the passage of a tariff law in any other administration in the history of the government. If it was not as thoroughly a protectitve law as would have been passed if the senate had been safely Republican, it was as much an improvement on the Democratic Wilson bill as the free trade and free silver obstructionists in the senate would permit. The latter deserve no credit for the passage of the law, for they only consented to a more protective measure than the Wilson law because they hoped and believed it would be a failure.

As to Reciprocity.

In its national platform the Republican party said: "We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension." It has undone the work the Democracy did, and nations that want trade favors from the United States can secure them in the only right way—by extending reciprocal favors in return.

The platform pledged the party "unreservedly for sound money" and the maintenance of all our silver and paper money at parity with gold. The pledge has been kept. The passage of desirable financial measures has been out of the question on account of the present construction of the senate, but the bulwark of a Republican house and sound money administration has been an effective barrier against the credit raiders, and has restored financial confidence at home and abroad.

A Vigorous Foreign Policy.

The platform declared for a vigorous foreign policy. In this plank it declared that "the Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." The Hawaiian Islands are now possessed by the United States, and no other power has been or will be permitted to interfere with them.

To Free Cuba.

The platform's strong plank respecting the Cuban troubles was practically a pledge to free Cuba from the rule of Spain. The pledge has been kept. The completion of the program marking the end of Spanish authority in the island is now but a matter of detail.

A Strong Navy.

The platform declared that "the peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influences among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility; we therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defense." That policy, often handicapped before by Democratic opposition, has been continued. The administration responds courteously and approvingly to the czar's disarmament suggestion, and will be represented at the international conference on that subject, but in the meantime no chances are being taken—the provision of more adequate naval defenses goes on.

All the rest of the policies favored in the national platform have been promoted in proportion to the time and opportunity afforded to do so; and this has been the case to a remarkable degree, considering the extent to which the impending war engrossed the attention of congress, in common with the rest of the country. It is a splendid record, and one which every Republican should take particular satisfaction in indorsing at the coming election. The national strength of the party should not only be maintained, but increased. That is to be done only by supporting the straight Republican ticket. It is no time to experiment, locally or otherwise, with the opposition's pleas and promises. Remember what Lincoln said concerning the folly of "swapping horses while crossing a stream."

Cheap Trips.

Persons contemplating business or pleasure trips to the northwest, west or southwest may arrange for an enjoyable journey at low fare by communicating with J. K. Dillon, district pasenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, No. 360 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. He represents the short lines to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, the gateways to the northwest, west and southwest. Daily through train service from Pittsburg, and from western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio points. The Pennsylvania is the only system of railways having a double route between Pittsburg and Chicago. Tell Mr. Dillon where you wish to go, and he will cheerfully furnish full information about special low rates and quick through time. *

Good Chance to Visit the East.

Persons going to Pittsburg over Pennsylvania lines on cheap tickets to be sold via that route Oct. 8 to 13, inclusive, account Knights Templar conclave will have the privilege of buying low rate excursion tickets from Pittsburg to points in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to Baltimore and Washington, over the Pennsylvania route, by depositing excursion tickets with joint agent after reaching Pittsburg. Full and particular information furnished in reply to inquiries addressed to nearest Pennsylvania line ticket agent, or to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa. *

—W. A. Weaver, of Washington street, spent the day in Salineville.

Hundreds of

BLANKETS

For Half Value

At

THE BIG STORE.

Read the Large Ad and Hand Bills.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	235 AM	337 PM	339 PM	341 PM	359 AM	
Pittsburgh ...lv.	†5 45	†1 30	†4 30	*11 00	†7 30	
Rochester..... "	6 40	2 15	5 25	11 50	8 25	
Beaver..... "	6 45	2 20	5 33	11 55	8 30	
Vanport..... "	6 50	.....	5 38	11 59	8 34	
Industry..... "	7 00	.....	5 50	12 10	8 44	
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 03	.....	5 55	12 11	f8 48	
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 11	2 40	6 04	12 20	8 55	
East Liverpool... "	7 20	2 49	6 14	12 30	9 05	
Wellsville..... ar.	7 33	3 00	6 28	12 40	9 15	
Wellsville..... lv.	7 42	3 05		12 45		
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....		12 50		
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....		12 55		
Hammondsville "	8 01			f1 03		
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22		f1 06		
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38		1 27		
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10		2 05		
Alliance..... ar.	9 40	4 33		2 30		
Alliance..... lv.	10 05	4 38		2 35		
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06		3 10		
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25		3 30		
Cleveland..... ar.	12 10	6 25		4 30		
Wellsville..... lv.	7 47	3 10	6 55	†5 55	†11 02	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 52	3 13	6 58	5 59	11 05	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 57	3 18	7 04	6 05	11 10	
Port Homer..... "	f8 03	f3 23	f7 09	f6 09	.....	
Empire..... "	8 10	3 28	7 14	6 17	11 21	
Elliottsville..... "	f8 17	3 33	7 18	6 21	11 23	
Toronto..... "	8 21	3 38	7 23	6 30	11 28	
Costonia..... "	f8 28	f3 43	f7 30	6 37	.....	
Steubenville... ar.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Steubenville... lv.	8 44	4 00	7 45	6 55	11 45	
Mingo Jc..... "	8 51	4 07	7 53	7 05	11 53	
Brilliant..... "	8 58	4 14	8 00	7 14	12 01	
Rush Run..... "	9 07	4 23	8 09	7 24	12 10	
Portland..... "	9 14	4 30	8 15	7 30	12 16	
Yorkville..... "	f9 19	f4 35	8 20	7 37	12 21	
Martins Ferry.... "	9 32	4 45	8 28	7 52	12 28	
Bridgeport..... "	9 40	4 50	8 35	8 10	12 35	
Bellaire..... ar.	9 50	5 05	8 45	8 10	12 45	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	

Eastward.	340 AM	336 AM		338 PM	360 PM	48 PM
Bellaire..... lv.	†4 45	†9 00		†4 45	†1 00	†2 45
Bridgeport..... "	4 53	9 09		4 54	1 10	2 53
Martins Ferry... "	5 01	9 15		5 02	1 16	3 05
Yorkville..... "	f5 10	.....		5 12	.....	f3 17
Portland..... "	5 15	9 28		5 19	1 28	3 22
Rush Run..... "	5 20	9 33		5 24	.....	3 30
Brilliant..... "	5 28	9 41		5 34	1 42	3 42
Mingo Jc..... "	5 35	9 48		5 41	1 50	3 51
Steubenville... ar.	5 44	9 58		5 50	1 58	4 03
Steubenville... lv.	5 44	9 58		5 50	1 58	f4 04
Costonia..... "	f6 00	10 12		.....	.....	f4 15
Toronto..... "	6 07	10 17		6 11	2 19	4 20
Elliottsville..... "	6 11	10 19		.....	.....	f4 24
Empire..... "	6 13	10 27		6 21	2 27	4 27
Port Homer..... "	f6 20	10 31		.....	.....	4 37
Yellow Creek..... "	6 26	10 37		6 33	.....	4 44
Wellsville Shop. "	6 31	10 42		6 38	.....	4 50
Wellsville..... ar.	6 35	10 50		6 41	2 45	4 56
Wellsville..... lv.	7 42	3 05			3 05	
Wellsville Shop. "	7 46	.....			.....	
Yellow Creek..... "	7 52	.....			.....	
Hammondsville "	8 01					
Irondale..... "	8 06	3 22			3 22	
Salineville..... "	8 25	3 38			3 38	
Bayard..... "	9 09	4 10			4 10	
Alliance..... ar.	9 40	4 33			4 33	
Alliance..... lv.	10 05	4 38			4 38	
Ravenna..... "	10 40	5 06			5 06	
Hudson..... "	11 02	5 25			5 25	
Cleveland..... ar.	12 10	6 25			6 25	
Wellsville..... lv.	6 45	10 57		6 51	3 10	*3 50
East Liverpool... "	6 57	11 07		7 00	3 20	4 01
Smiths Ferry..... "	7 07	11 18		7 08	3 30	4 12
Cooks Ferry..... "	7 20	11 24		.....	f3 38	f4 20
Industry..... "	7 25	11 30		7 22	3 42	4 25
Vanport..... "	7 34	11 40		.....	3 53	f4 35
Beaver..... "	7 40	11 45		7 36	3 58	4 40
Rochester..... "	7 50	11 50		7 42	4 12	4 45
Pittsburgh ...ar.	8 50	12 40		8 30	5 10	5 40
	AM	PM		PM	PM	AM

Through Coaches on Trains 336, 359, 337 and 360 between Cleveland and Bellaire.

Dark Faced Type denotes 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light Faced, 12 midnight to 12 noon.

Nos. 338 and 342 connect in Union Station, Pitts., with thro' trains East.

†Daily Except Sunday. f Flag stop. *Daily. |Meals.

Pullman Sleeping Cars are run on **Nos. 341** and **342**, and **Parlor Cars** on **Nos. 337** and **338** between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. **No. 336** connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. **No. 340** for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and **337** connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. **Nos. 340** and **360** connect with **Nos. 335** and **337** at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager. E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.

6-26-98.-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

UNION LABELS.

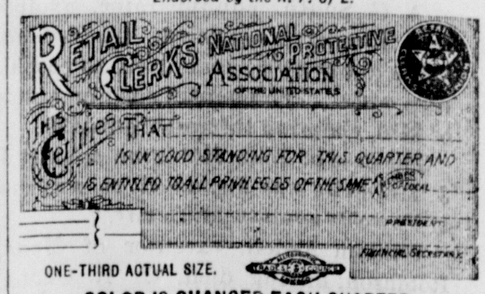
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

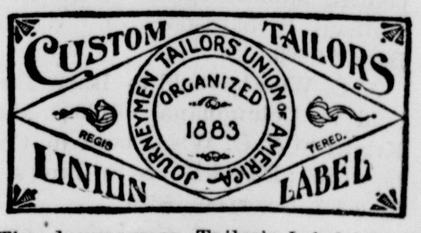
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants

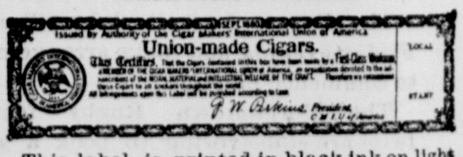
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

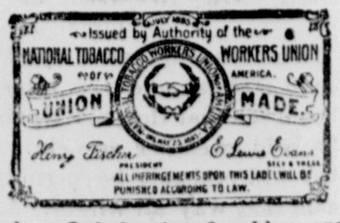
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



Paid Up Stock

and Running Stock are now being issued by

The Potters' Building and Savings Company.

☞ Any amount desired.

MONACA WON EASILY

Liverpool Did Not Score a Point.

NO ESPECIALLY FINE FEATURES

The Crowd Was Not Large, But It Being the First Game of the Season the Home Team Played Hard—It Was Overmatched In Every Way.

The football season was opened yesterday afternoon in this city. The local team met defeat at the hands of the Monaca eleven by a score of 17 to 0.

Liverpool won the toss and Stoffel kicked to Monaca's 30 yard line. It was caught by Lutz who made a gain of 11 yards, and then carried it out of bounds. The ball was taken in 15 yards and Bates was shoved through the center for a gain of nine yards. Liverpool got the ball on downs, but immediately lost two yards on a fumble and then lost the ball in the same way. Monaca sent Lutz around Liverpool's left end for a gain of 25 yards, while Wisner made 20 yards around the right end. They finally lost the ball on downs on Liverpool's 10-yard line, but immediately regained it on a fumble. The ball was then carried up to within 2½ yards of the goal line by Lutz and Wisner, and Lutz went over the line for the first touchdown. Bates failed to kick goal and the first half ended in favor of Monaca, 5 to 0.

Easy Waggoner, who was refereeing, called time too soon in the second half, and after the kickoff had been made the teams were called back and another kickoff took place. The ball was caught by McLane, who gained ten yards before he was downed. Booth made one yard through center, and then Liverpool lost it on downs. Wisner went around right end for 12 yards and Lutz went around left end for a gain of 18 yards and a touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

Stoffel kicked off and Monaca hit the center for a few yards and Liverpool got the ball on downs. Booth lost four yards, but gained it again on a center buck. Smith did likewise and Booth again made three yards through center. Liverpool lost on downs and Monaca sent Wisner around right end for 15 yards and again for five yards. At this stage Referee Easy Waggoner gave the ball to Liverpool on downs. Monaca demanded measurement, and as a result kept the ball in their possession. Wisner went around right for 20 yards and Lutz around left for 30 yards and the third touchdown. Bates kicked goal.

The teams linedup, and Stoffel kicked off and Bates returned the kickoff. It was caught by Connors who made a short gain, and was downed by Rosemyer. Booth lost a few yards, and the guards backs formation was tried but the ball was fumbled, and time was called with the ball in the center of the field. The lineup:

Monaca, 17.	Pos.	Liverpool, 0.
Hemphill	l. e	McLane
Rosemyer	l. t	Little
Deidrich	l. g	Connors
Cole	c	Cheate
Irons	r. g	Stoffel
Howdy	r. t	Fisher
Marshall	r. e	H. McCurran
Lutz	l. h	Smith
Wisner	r. h	Booth
Power	q	Walsh
Bates	f	D. McCurran

Touchdowns, Lutz 3; goals kicked from touchdowns, Bates 2. Referee, Barnes; umpire, Waggoner; linesmen, Carnahan and Brown; timekeepers, Stevenson and Kaszer; subs, Brown, Wagner, Miller, Britner, Hester and Simms.

CIRCUIT COURT NEXT YEAR.

When the Terms Will Be Held In this County.

LISBON, Oct. 12—[Special]—Announcement has been made of the time for holding court in the seventh judicial circuit.

In this county the judges will begin work at Lisbon Jan. 24 and Sept. 25.

They Will Not Fight.

The prize fight which was to be pulled off near this city this week has been dropped, at least for the present. The principals of the fight have been disagreeing ever since they had their last argument, and whether they will ever fight again is a matter that may never be known. One of the principals is unable to furnish his part of the side bet.

In Two Sections.

The train due in this city at 1:30 this morning did not arrive until two hours later. The train was made up of two sections. The first section which left Pittsburg at 2 o'clock went to Wellsville, and the regular Cleveland train followed it. Most of the cars in the first section were without light and the cars were very unclean.

TEMPTED WITH A FORTUNE.

The Skipper Was Offered $75,000 to Pilot Spanish Cruisers.

Here is an unwritten chapter of the war, told in the cabin of the schooner Ethel B. Jacobs by her master, Captain Solomon Jacobs. Captain Jacobs is known all over the continent as the "mackerel king." His reputation as a coast pilot is widespread.

In the spring, just after war had been declared with Spain, while sauntering along Blackball dock, at one end of Fulton fish market, in New York, a Spanish agent was attracted by the incoming of the Ethel B. Jacobs. Hardly had the anchor of the vessel touched the river bed when a launch put off from a pier to the craft of Captain Jacobs, the party consisting of two men and two women. The company was invited to the cabin by Captain Jacobs.

"Captain," said the head of the party, "you are the man I am in search of. Do you object to making a good sum of money as a pilot?"

"Oh, no," responded Captain Jacobs; "not if it is made a sufficient object."

"Captain, I understand that you are not an American born. I therefore have a proposition. If you will act as pilot of the Spanish fleet, which will shortly sail for these parts, you will get $35,000. We wish to elude any ships which may pursue us, and your knowledge of every harbor along the coast, especially of the shoals, would make you particularly valuable to us in evading pursuit after ravaging the New England coast. If we can, we will visit other Atlantic coast cities, and then proceed to the Pacific. There are other countries besides America. You can sell out and take your family to England, of which country you are a native, and spend the rest of your days there."

Captain Jacobs shook his head.

"We will make the offer $50,000, then," persisted the agent, but still Captain Jacobs declined.

"What do you say to $75,000?" And the agent held the bait temptingly under the nose of the Gloucester skipper. It was quite an offer, but the skipper again shook his head. "Not at any price," he said quite gently, but firmly.

Observing that it was useless to continue the party rose to go. "I am stopping at the hotel, captain," said the agent with a certain significance. "Should you desire to call upon me I should be pleased to see you before you sail."

Captain Jacobs escorted them to the side of the vessel and bade them goodby. He slept upon the proposition, but never called at the hotel to accept. The plan, if the agent's scheme had been successful, was that the captain should meet the Spanish fleet at a certain point and proceed immediately to the New England coast and work down, taking advantage of the captain's knowledge of various passages to elude successful pursuit and eventually to attack the coast.

A REMARKABLE LOCOMOTIVE

New Engine That Runs Eighty-two Miles an Hour.

For some months past the operating officials of the Erie railway have been experimenting with a novel locomotive which is expected to revolutionize railroading in the matter of speed. It is the invention of Dr. D. C. Raub, and, technically, is known as the Raub engine. The new engine has maintained an even speed of 82 miles an hour over long runs, with a great saving in fuel and wear and tear, and a large increase in hauling capacity.

General Superintendent Barrett of the Erie, under whose supervision the tests were made, says:

"An Erie engine of 14,400 pounds of tractive force failed to move a train of 240 tons of weight, when the Raub engine of but 7,000 pounds of tractive force went away with it without any difficulty. The Raub engine raised 150 pounds of steam within 56 minutes, and with but 1,500 pounds of bituminous coal, while the Erie engine required 2½ hours of time and three tons of coal to raise 125 pounds of steam.

"The Raub engine made occasionally 82 miles per hour with ten laden gondolas (300 tons) and neither pounded nor oscillated unduly, nor discharged any live sparks, cinders, ashes, gas nor smoke. The following gains in service were made: Fuel, 50 per cent; freight power, 40 per cent; wear and tear, 60 per cent."

The best time made by the Raub locomotive was 82 miles an hour on a run from Port Jervis to Jersey City, 88 miles. The distance was covered in 1 hour and 12 minutes, including seven minutes for stops. This record is vouched for by Superintendent Barrett of the Erie and by the engineer who made the run, Nicholas Biggs.

Early Use of Tobacco.

I have heard my grandfather say that one pipe was handed from man to man round about the table. They had first silver pipes; the ordinary sort made use of a walnut shell and a straw. Tobacco was sold then for its weight in silver. I have heard some of our old yeomen neighbors say that when they went to Malmesbury or Chippenham market they culled out their biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the tobacco. Sir W. R., standing in a stand at Sir Robert Poyntz's park at Acton, took a pipe of tobacco, which made the ladies quit it until he had done.—"Brief Lines Set Down by John Aubrey," 1669-96.

DINGLEY BILL AND WOOL.

How Tariff Law Has Put Money Into Farmers' Pockets.

WOOLEN GOODS NO HIGHER.

While Sheep Have Gone Up In Price In the United States They Have Declined In Value In the Markets of the World For a Very Potent Reason.

In 1895, the year after the Democratic tariff bill became a law, Ohio X wool, a standard grade, sold for 16 cents a pound. In September, 1896, with the election of McKinley as president a strong probability, the same grade of wool sold for 17 cents a pound. It went up 2 cents a pound on the election of McKinley and the certainty of a protectve tariff, and today the same grade of wool is selling at 26 cents, a pound or 10 cents a pound more than under the Democratic administration.

The domestic clip of wool for 1898 was 265,000,000 pounds. An increase of 10 cents a pound on that quantity of wool would mean $26,500,000 increase in value to the farmers of the United States on their wool alone this year as the result of the election of a Republican president and congress, to say nothing of the increase in the value of the sheep and by-products.

"Are woolen goods any higher now than under the Wilson law?" was the inquiry made yesterday of a large clothing manufacturing establishment.

"Speaking generally, I should say no," was the reply. "The woolen clothing worn by the great mass of the people was never sold for less than it is today. Some of the finer grades may be a little higher."

And that wonderful result is accomplished by the fact that never since the year 1847 have the imports of woolen manufacturers been so small as in the last fiscal year. There never has been since 1847 such a large proportion of the goods consumed in the United States manufactured at home nor so few manufactured by foreign mills, as will be seen by the following table for five-year periods, and for the last three years:

Manufactures of wool (including shoddy, noils, waste, etc.).

Year.	Gross Imports.	Year.	Gross Imports.
1847	$13,664,102	1882	$38,726,925
1852	20,611,286	1887	44,902,718
1857	35,289,345	1892	35,565,879
1862	15,639,913	1896	53,494,193
1867	45,502,952	1897	49,162,992
1872	55,561,850	1898	14,823,768
1877	26,911,873		

Wool Importations.

The imported wool retained for consumption, which, of course, means the imported wool which was not re-exported, was smaller during the fiscal year 1898, the first year of the Dingley tariff act, than the imported wool retained for consumption since 1885, as is shown by the following table:

Year.	Retained for Consumption.	Year.	Retained for Consumption.
1885	67,480,831	1892	145,663,689
1886	122,550,532	1893	168,215,201
1887	107,309,738	1894	40,175,178
1888	109,199,022	1895	203,690,825
1889	123,224,635	1896	224,885,237
1890	102,142,818	1897	347,424,963
1891	126,665,525	1898	69,851,106

Of the large amount of wool imported previous to the passage of the Dingley law a considerable quantity is still in bond. It can be re-exported without payment of duty, and for that reason is going abroad again, to some extent. But if taken out for consumption here duty must be paid.

Price of Sheep.

While sheep have gone up in price in the United States they have declined in value in the markets of the world. In England today Shropshire wools cost the British manufacturer about 17 cents for fleece washed, or 23 cents scoured, while if imported under the Dingley tariff act their cost to the American manufacturer would be 30 cents for fleece washed or 40 cents scoured.

If we had no tariff the competition of English Shropshire wool would cause the value of American quarter-blood wool today to be about 14 cents for unwashed, instead of the present price of 21½a22c, or about 17 cents for fleece washed instead of the present price of 28 cents, or about 23 cents for scoured, instead of the present price of 37½.

It has been claimed that the light imports of woolen manufactures in the fiscal year 1898 were but the natural sequence of the heavy ante-tariff importations of the preceding year, but, taking the two years 1897 and 1898 together, the average amount imported is $15,000,000 per year less than the average of the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 under the Wilson law, and even $1,500,000 less than the average of the four years under the McKinley law (which preceded the free-wool measure)—in fact, the average of the woolen textile importations of 1897 and 1898 is less than for any year since 1879.

Wool's Strong Position.

"It is difficult to see," said Mr. Justice yesterday, "how the position of wool itself could be stronger. During the year ending June 30, 1898, the quantity withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption was less than that of any year since 1885, and already much of the 60,000,000 pounds held in bond on June 30 has been shipped for resale abroad.—Interviews with Mr. Theodore Justice in the Philadelphia Press.

Matches.

The man who was old enough to know better was chasing up and down a Sixteenth street boarding house, trying to find a match to light a cigarette with.

"Did it ever occur to you," he said to the man who finally found a light for him, "what a boon and a benison the cigarette manufacturer has been to the match manufacturer? Think of it a moment. First, however, give me another match for this cigarette. I don't know how many cigarettes are made in this country, but let us, for the sake of argument, say there are a thousand carloads a year. Well, it takes on an average—another light, please—four matches to the cigarette, and the manufacturer of matches must therefore make 4,000 carloads of matches just to meet the cigarette demand. You may not think 4,000 carloads is a great quantity, but if you knew how hard it was to get one match when your cigarette is out, you would think 4,000 carloads wasn't a few if you had to go around begging them. I have never given serious study to the matter, but, looking at it casually, I should say the match manufacturers owe an inestimable debt of gratitude to the cigarette makers."—New York Sun.

Cash Versus Glory.

An ordinary service to mankind is usually paid for at current rates in legal tender. An extraordinary service, not involving the element of heroism, is rewarded by both legal tender and more or less fame. The highest of all services, rendered at the risk of life, is supposed to receive its full compensation in glory, unaccompanied by more sordid considerations. If, however, the hero of the service last mentioned should not be contented with his meed of glory, but should demand more substantial reward, he may receive it indeed, but at a large discount from the other (and in sentimental estimation more valuable) consideration.

Unlike the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, who receive their quid pro quo without a thought of humiliation, either in their own minds or yours, the man who saves your life at the risk of his own is looked upon as almost if not quite disgracing himself by accepting your proffered pecuniary reward, although he may, in fact, be in far sorer need than any one of the worthy trio who simply contribute to your necessities or comforts.—Edward P. Jackson in North American Review.

The Glowworm's X Ray.

The glowworm's light is said to have been shown to be due to the emission of rays similar to Roentgen's. Three hundred glowworms were caught near Kioto and placed before photographic plates screened from the light by several thicknesses of black paper, together with plates of brass, copper and aluminium. A piece of cardboard with a hole in it was placed between the metal and the photographic plate, and for two days the arrangement was kept in a dark chamber, sheltered from all foreign lights. On developing the plate it was found to be blackened, except the part opposite the hole in the cardboard. The rays of the glowworm would appear therefore to penetrate metal and excite luminosity in cardboard. When there is nothing between the sensitive plate and the glowworm, the rays are said to behave like ordinary light, but in traversing some metals and cardboard they seem to acquire properties like that of X rays, or it may be that the ordinary glowworm emits X as well as ordinary rays.—Revue Scientifique.

Prayer From a Grateful Heart.

Prayer as the expression of a sincere and grateful heart may have its uses, and doubtless has. But in the mouth of a man who loans money at 200 per cent interest on chattel mortgage it may as well be omitted.—Columbus Press-Post.

"There is an old woman," says a London paper, "who has a milk stand in St. James park, who has stood at it for 63 years. Her mother kept it before her and her grandmother before that, the latter having been in possession for 72 years."

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

Miss Cora Watson, of Parkersburg, is in the city visiting friends.

Grandmother Peterson, of Walnut street, is confined to her home by illness.

A pleasant dance was given last evening at Brunt's in honor of the football team.

Sergeant Thomas Smith has returned after a pleasant visit with friends in Toronto.

There are rumors again of a big real estate deal, Sixth street property being involved.

The proclamation of the sheriff, calling attention to the coming election, was posted at city hall this morning.

The Cincinnati packet Virginia is tied up at Wheeling, and as soon as there is sufficient water will hasten to Pittsburg.

The little girl of John Hale, who is ill in West End with scarlet fever, is slowly improving, and will soon be out of danger.

William Podmore who has been a resident of Calcutta for several years, moved his effects to this city this morning. The family are living in Pink alley.

A venturesome driver was almost run down by a car at Fifth and Washington streets last night although he could not but know he would miss the car by a very little space.

A wife beating case, in which West End parties are deeply interested, almost found an airing in a squire's court the other day, but was settled by relatives of the husband and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kelly and Miss Dorothy Kelly are expected home from the east the end of this week. They have been spending the summer in the mountains at Birmingham, Pa.

J. W. Campbell was in the city yesterday afternoon the guest of Manager James Norris. He is in advance of "Her Majesty the Cook." The show will appear here in the near future.

Sebastian Lohman has entered suit before Justice Rose, against John Clark. The action is to recover $22 claimed as the amount of a board bill now past due. The case will be heard Friday morning at eight o'clock.

Hugh Marshall, of this place, one of the young men who recently passed a creditable telegrapher's examination in Wellsville, is now in charge of the office at Beaver station. He is filling his position with credit.

Detective Lancaster, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, stated yesterday that the police of the road are not having much trouble now with train jumpers, and the work in their line is at present very slow.

The case of Homer Twaddle against John Logan, a 14 year old boy, for assault and battery will be heard this evening by Squire Hill. The case is exciting much interest and it is probable many people will attend.

The word "Exchange" in large letters had been placed in the front of the new Thompson block in Fifth street, and by that the building will be known. Work on the structure is being pushed as rapidiy as possible, and it is expected it will be ready for occupancy not later than Dec. 1.

Edwin O'Connor, of this city, a member of the Ninth New York regiment, who has been in the city several weeks spending his furlough, will return to New York next week and join his company. He is of the opinion that the regiment will be mustered out of the service in the very near future.

J. O. Martin, of Virginia, left this morning for his former home near Sistersville where he will attend to some important business. He with his brother are interested in some valuable oil land about that place which they may sell for a large sum in the near future. The Standard Oil company are after their business.

HE KILLS MICROBES.

ANOTHER KOCH WITH A WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Says It Is No Longer Necessary to Amputate Limbs to Save Life In Cases of Blood Poisoning—Says He Can Cure Consumption.

Acording to the claims of a Quincy (Ills.) physician, it will no longer be necessary for doctors to amputate limbs to save life in cases of blood poisoning. He has found the microbe and also an agent which will destroy it.

He claims that some of the diseases long classed as blood poisoning by the regular schools do not exist in the blood at all, but in the lymphatic glands; that they are capable of treatment and likewise of cure.

Dr. Charles L. Koch, second cousin of Dr. Koch, the celebrated German scientist whose discovery of the wonderful lymph cure for tuberculosis has given him worldwide fame, is the Illinois man who makes these claims.

Dr. Koch became impressed with the opinion that there was a fallacy in the theory of blood poisoning in many cases, and asserts that certain forms of disease generally classed as pyæmic are not diseases of the blood at all, but of the lymphatic glands.

He made the initial discovery 17 years ago by detecting the bacillus through thorough and patient microscopic investigation. He cultivated the bacilli and injected them into the blood of various animals without effect. He injected them into the glands of frogs and guinea pigs with the result that the animals soon had the appearance that so prominently characterizes the presence of similar afflictions in the body of man.

In several cases where decay and gangrenous and other poisonings had apparently left no chance for life save in the amputation of limbs Dr. Koch brought about cures with his injections.

The concoction he uses is prepared by himself, and its composition is a secret which he guards sacredly. It has the appearance of clear water. He claims that it not only destroys the microbes, but purifies the lymphatics. It is perfectly harmless, and, according to the discoverer, would be of benefit to a well man.

Speaking on the subject Dr. Koch said:

"I am positively sure about the nature of certain ailments which doctors call blood poisoning and the value of my treatment of them. They have been known as blood diseases for hundreds of years. I was taught so where I studied medicine, but I had my own theories. My examinations to discover the bacilli were thorough.

"The lymphatic gland is the home of this microbe. It cannot get into the blood. There is a microbe in the blood which many physicians may confound with the one I have discovered. This microbe of the blood was put there by nature as a scavenger, and should it be exterminated calamity would follow.

"When I became convinced of the existence of the microbe, I soon found a solution which would deal death to it, and knowing the way to reach it was through the same channels it had taken to reach the glands, which take all their substance by absorption, I selected the places about and under the shoulder blades as the best at which to administer my agent. It passes directly to the glands, and the destruction of microbes that follows is surprisingly large.

"This microbe cannot break through the blood tissues. It is too large to be carried with the lymph into the veins by absorption. The blood will not take in anything. Its function is to expel, not to take in. It is a great wonder to me that this theory has not been demonstrated long ago. I can convince any intelligent physician that I am right.

"I made my first experiment on a man in 1881. For 17 years it has been practiced by me almost daily. I can cure any case of alleged blood poisoning. I will stake all I have, as well as my professional honor, on this statement. I have treated over 500 cases, and not one has ever returned and said he was not cured. The cry that it will return will not hold good, when I have patients in this city who have been well for over 15 years and are still healthy.

"To my mind, consumption is caused by a bacillus and can be cured. Dr. Murphy's idea of congesting a portion of the lung so that it can heal is all right. He will never be successful until he kills the microbe which causes the disease. If Dr. Murphy would kill the microbe, and then congest the lung and let it heal, I believe the disease would be curable. I am convinced that I have a solution which will kill the consumption microbe. I do not know that I can stop the cough of any consumptive. I have not experimented with consumption to any great extent."

Music For the Poor.

Something like our college settlements has got into the British mind, for Liverpool has started the idea of giving concerts in the courtyards of the worst quarters of that city. If the dregs of creation cannot be lifted out of the gutters, the means of brightening and cheering them must be taken to them. It is to the credit of humanity that musicians have volunteered, and the people for whom the concerts are given have cleaned up and decorated the courts. Now who will deny the efficacy of divine music? So far it is only an experiment, but Liverpool's example will be imitated England over if the excellent effects of these concerts continue as they have begun.—Boston Herald.

MRS. GEORGE'S HEARING.

Evidence Said to Be Enough to Hold Her For Trial—Wishes of the President.

CANTON, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Annie E. George, accused of murdering George D. Saxton, will likely be held to the higher courts.

The evidence of the prosecution at the preliminary hearing pretty clearly establishes that she went to the vicinity of the tragedy about the time it occurred, and that she had made threats against the life of Saxton. The hearing opened with eight witnesses present for the state and three for the defense, Mrs. Oberlin, from whom Mrs. George rented her rooms; Mrs. Althouse, in front of whose home the tragedy occurred, and George Brown, uncle of the accused, being the people called for the defense. The testimony was in line with that given in interviews and taken before the coroner, as has already been covered in these dispatches.

Those who testified were: Dr. Brant, Street Car Motorman Rittenhouse, Henry J. Bederman, Police Officer Fred McCleved and Henry Perro and Newspaper Reporter Van Horne.

One who was present when Prosecutor Pomerene conferred with the Barber family and President McKinley, says the latter, speaking for the family, said they did not wish to appear as prosecutors, nor did they wish to have any unusual method in treating the case.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12.—A special from Canton, Ohio, says: "It is reported the state claims to have evidence that Mrs. George purchased a self-acting 38-caliber revolver in Chicago recently and said that she expected to use it to kill Saxton. She is alleged to have said to a friend immediately after the settlement of the damage case of her former husband against Saxton last week: 'Now there will be either a wedding or a funeral.'"

UNDER SAMPSON'S PLANS.

Battle of Santiago Was Won—Schley's Orders Were Inconsiderable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The findings of the naval board on the battle of Santiago is summarized in part as follows:

First—The battle was fought and won upon plans prepared by Rear Admiral Sampson.

Second—The direction of the movement of ships done by Schley during the battle was inconsiderable.

Third—The New York had no active part in the fight.

Fourth—The Brooklyn was not engaged at so close quarters as has been represented by the first report.

Fifth—The brunt of the fighting was borne by the Oregon, Texas and Iowa.

Sixth—The New York was about nine miles away from the Colon when she surrendered, and between four or five miles from the nearest sister ships engaged.

SUPPLIES FOR DESTITUTE.

Can Be Landed Free of Duty at Three Cuban Ports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The war department received the folowing:

"HAVANA, Oct. 10.

George D. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War:

"The United States can land free of duty supplies for destitute at ports of Bahia Honda, Caibairen and Matanzas.

"WADE, Major General."

Brought Back Sick Soldiers.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—A hospital train from Jacksonville, Fla., with 149 patients, mostly suffering from typhoid fever, reached Newport in a driving rain. No deaths enroute were reported, and the men endured the journey remarkably well.

Aid Yellow Fever Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Mayor Harrison issued a proclamation calling for contributions for the yellow fever sufferers in the south. They will be forwarded to Bishop Charles P. Galloway and Col. J. L. Power, secretary of state, Jackson, Miss. The Illinois Central railway has consented to to transport all the supplies donated without cost.

A Landmark to Go.

Owing to the growth of Paris, the once famous milliner's shop, "A la Belle Anglaise," in the Place du Roule, will shortly disappear. It was founded in 1765. Elizabeth Foster, the duchess of Devonshire, Mme. Recamier, Pauline Bonaparte and Marie Antoinette patronized the place, and Chateaubriand bought his cravats there. It is a picturesque little house, one story high.

Disposal of Nebraska Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Governor Holcomb suggested that the number in each company of the First and Third Nebraska regiments be reduced to the minimum of 87 soldiers, thus allowing a number of discharges from both regiments. The war department agreed, and this will keep both regiments in the service. The First Nebraska is at Manila and the Third, Colonel Bryan's, is at Jacksonville.

Thos. Wilbur Cridler Married.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Thomas Wilbur Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, and Miss E. Muriel Telleschaw were married at the hotel Buckingham, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, officiating.

At the Episcopal church conference matters of interest were considered. Resolutions were adopted commendatory to Bishop Hare of South Dakota on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his charge of mission work.

WILL ASSUME CONTROL.

Spanish Notified of the Time We Take Possession of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The American commissioners have notified the Spanish authorities in Havana that the United States will assume entire control, military and governmental, of the island of Cuba Dec. 1. The same control will be exercised in Porto Rico Oct. 18.

Very probably some of the Spanish troops will still be on both islands, at the dates named, but Spanish rule is intended to cease then and American rule commence.

AMERICAN FLAGS RAISED.

Spaniards Sailed From Manzanillo For Cienfuegos.

MANZANILLO, Department of Santiago, Oct. 10.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Spaniards who have been garrisoning Manzanillo sail at daybreak tomorrow for Cienfuegos.

Colonel Ray, the American commander, paid a final visit to the Spanish commander, Colonel Parron, at 4 o clock this afternoon and wished the Spaniard bon voyage. The American troops then marched to the public square, hoisted the Stars and Stripes and proceeded to the customhouse, where a similar ceremony was performed, also at the postoffice.

BACON MAY ATTACK.

If He Does the Indians Are Likely to Go on a Bloody Raid.

CASS LAKE, Minn., Oct. 12.—Chief Chippewa Pine Estimator Seelye has come in from Brainerd, bringing alarming reports. He said: "Bacon will make another attack in a day or two. He is determined to get the Indians or their bodies. If he does either, the Reds will make a break for the Big country.

"He cannot follow them, and they will have time to do awful damage to the settlers, straggling villages and railryad property as they flee. I consider the situation extremely critical."

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—General Bacon has ordered troops in readiness here and at Columbus.

Weather Forecast.

Fair; fresh west winds.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 3 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; New York, 1 run, 11 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Robinson and Maul, Warner and Meekin. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 1,620.

Second game—Baltimore, 2 runs, 4 hits and 2 errors; New York, 6 runs, 10 hits and 3 errors; Batteries, Robinson and Kitson; Warner and Doheny. Umpires, Brown and Gaffney.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 14 runs, 16 hits and 2 errors; Philadelphia, 2 runs, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Grim and Gaston; McFarlan and Fifield. Umpires, Hunt and Andrews. Attendance, 650.

At Washington—Washington, 5 runs, 7 hits and 11 errors; Boston, 14 runs, 19 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Farrell and Baker; Yeager and Lewis. Umpires, Connolly and Heydler. Attendance, 1,400.

Louisville-Cincinnati game postponed on account of wet grounds. There will be two games played tomorrow.

The Pittsburg-Cleveland game was postponed on account of rain.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Boston	101	45	.692	New York	74	72	.507
Baltimore	94	51	.648	Pittsburg	71	74	.490
Cincinnati	91	59	.607	Louisville	67	79	.459
Chicago	84	65	.564	Brooklyn	53	88	.376
Cleveland	79	65	.549	Wash	50	99	.336
Phila	74	70	.514	St Louis	39	109	.264

Games Scheduled For Today.

New York at Baltimore, Philadelphia at Brooklyn, Cincinnati at Louisville, Cleveland at Pittsburg, and Boston at Washington.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 62@63c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 38½@39c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@35½c; high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 28@28¼c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½@28c; extra new, No. 3 white, 26½@27c; light mixed, 25@25½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $7.75@8.50. No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.50@8.25; wagon hay, $9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 70@75c per pair; small, 60@65c; spring chickens, 40@65c per pair; ducks, 40@60 per pair; turkeys, 11@12c per pound; geese, $1.00@1.25 per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 15@16c; geese, 9@10c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19½@20½c; country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 9@9½c; new Ohios, full cream, 8½@9c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 8½@9c; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 11@11½c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 16@17c; candled, 17@18c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 11.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday, 115 loads, against 155 loads last Monday; the market ruled fairly active, export cattle being 10@15c lower; medium grades were steady, while common grades were 10c higher. We quote: Extra, $5.25@5.40; prime, $5.00@5.10; good, $4.80@4.90; tidy, $4.65@4.75; fair, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.75@4.00; heifers, $3.50@4.50; common to good fat oxen, $2.50@4.25; bulls, cows and stags $2.25@3.90; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common $30.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday were fair, about 38 cars on sale; market ruled strong and best grades a shade higher; today's receipts light, quality poor. Sales were: Prime assorted, $3.95@4.00; heavy Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; heavy hogs, $3.85@3.95; common to fair Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; pigs, as to quality, $3.40@3.60; skips and common pigs, $2.35@3.10; roughs, $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts on Monday only 10 loads; market active; prices 10c higher on sheep and 25c higher on lambs. We quote: Prime, $4.55@4.60; good, $4.35@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.25; common, $3.25@3.75; choice lambs, $5.60@5.80; common to good, $3.50@5.50; veal calves, $7.00@7.25; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

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Vice President—J. M. KELLY
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

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